VOL. 22

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

NO. 34.

Northrop & Cumming. GENTS for SNOWDEN'S Phosphate Peruvian Guano and SNOWDEN'S Ammonia-Potash Phosphate, the greatest Fertilizers For sale in quantities to suit.

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By the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of South Carolina to Sell the

EXTENSIVE SALE

MACHINERY, MATERIALS, TOOLS, &c. AT PUBLIC AUCTION. AT THE STATE MILITARY WORKS. GREENVILLE, S. C., BEGINNING ON

WEDNESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1866; CONSISTING OF MO Steam Engines, one 25 and one 40-

Horse Power. Milling Machines, Vises, Hand Lathes, Wood-Turning Lathes, Drilling Machines, Punching Machines, invils, Grindstone Trip Hammers and Forges, Steam Hammer, miths' Tongs, Smiths' Hammers, Shafting, erew-Cutting Machines, Wire-Drawing Machines,

Morticing Machines, Bellows, Machine-Blowers, Portable Benches, otions of Gun Machinery, Wood and Iron Planing Machines. Leather Belting, Rubber Belting, Flasks, Patterns, Drills, Punches, Wrenches,

Several hundred gross Iron and Brass Wood Three hundred dozen Files and Rasps, I wenty-five hundred pounds Cast and Spring Fourteen thousand rounds Swedes and American

Five hundred cords Pine Wood, Coke, ss and Iron Trimmings and Filings, v-six pair Window Sashes, in Mills, Hand Screws, Wagon Wheels, nes, Augers, Braces and Bits, ves and Pipes, Fire Brick, And numberless other articles. All these are in large numbers and quantities constitute a stock of Machinery, &c., such as schom offered.
A Catalogue of sixteen pages has been printed. utaining a general description of the which may be had on application by mail to the Terms Cash, or a note at sixty days, with ap-

roved security, bearing interest, at option of the For further information, apply to C. J. ELFORD, Secretary to Commissioners of State Works, Greenville, South Carolina.

Medical Lectures.

Robeson County, N. C., Sept. 8, 1866. the 1st Monday in November, 1866, I expect to commence the delivery of a series s on the different branches included in of fruits of an extensive experience to the pupils to open a Hospital for their benefit so to analy to the next General Assembly for a ect to confer when thoroughly pre-stend also to demonstrate in the Dis-Session will close the last Friday Lectures will be delivered in until a riore suitable building can be d, which will be done as soon as possible. r further reference, address the subsc. iber at Randallsville, Rebeson county.
HECTOR McLEAN, M. D.

North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term,

Jacob James, Adm'r, Petition to sell real Heirs at law of Jacob James. \ estate for assets. T APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court hat Richard Swinson and wife, Ann, two of detendants in this cause reside beyond the be made for six weeks successively at the Court house door, and three other public places in Dup-lin county, and in the Wilmington Weekly Joural, notifying said defendants of the filing of this tition, and that unless they appear at the next of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and read ex parte Witness, W. R. Bell, Clerk of said Court.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk. [pr. adv. \$15] 31-w6t

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

• ENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET, Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St. WILMINGTON, N. C.

Be Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spririts Tur-pentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchan

8. T.--1860--X. DERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUbled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of ie heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, pid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if

will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS. ich are now recommended by the highest medi-authorities and warranted to produce an imbeneficial effect. They are exceedingly cable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all

s where a healthy, gentle stimulant is They parify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and

They overcome effects of dissipation and late They strengthen the system and enliven the They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever. They purify the breath and acidity of the stom-

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Darrheea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head-They make the weak strong, the languid bril-

bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For articulars see circulars and testimonials around retary. op of each bottle, and green label for exportation,

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York.

12-1y Real Estate for Sale.

CHAT FINE BUILDING LOTS ON THE corner of Third and Red Cross streets, the a small new house with four rooms on Lot, front on Third street 132 feet; on Red street about 112 feet. It is the finest location for a residence in the city. For terms, apply to S. M. WEST. Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.

WE ARE COMING.

BY "BRICK" POMEROY.

Respectfully dedicated to New England fanatics and their endorsers in the spirit of New England Christianity. The music for the following will shortly be ready

> We are coming, tools of tyrants From prairie and from glen, To bring back a happy Union, Or die like fighting men!
> We are coming from the wheat fields
> Of the broad and gen'rous West,
> To drive New England Union Haters To regions of the-blest!

We are coming, not for vengeance, But to battle for the Right, And to teach you canting hypocrites, That we dare you to the fight! We are coming for our banner From which you stole eleven stars And we'll have it by the Eternal

Or we'll have still other wars And we want the Constitution As it was in days of yore! And every State in the Union Represented on that floor! White men to govern white men, As in the days of Washington Or you'll find the years of bloodshed Have hardly yet begun!

We are coming, people robbers Enough to form a nation Of men for equal taxes Or a general Repudiation! And if our wants you heed not We'll march once more to the sea And send New England traitors To the home where they ought to be! LA CROSSE, (Wis-,) 1866.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY.

Come, stack arms, men! Pile on the rails : Stir up the camp-fire bright! No matter if the canteen fails, We'll make a roaring night. Here Shenandoah brawls along, There burly Blue Ridge echoes strong-To swell the Brigade's rousing song

Of Stonewall Jackson's Way. We see him now: the old slouched hat Cocked o'er his eye askew; The shrewd, dry smile; the speech so pat— So calm, so blunt, so true The Blue Light Elder knows 'em well; Says he, "That's Banks; he's fond of shell, Lord save his soul! we'll give him "-Well, That's Stonewall Jackson's Way.

Silence! Ground arms! Kneel all! Caps off! Old Blue Light's going to pray. Strangle the fool that dares to scoif Attention! it's his way. Appealing from his native sod in forma pauperis to God,
Lay bare thine arm! Stretch forth thy rod!

Amen!" That's Stonewall's Way.

He's in the saddle now: Fall in! Steady! the whole Brigade. Hill's at the ford, cut off: we'll win His way out, ball and blade. What matter if our shoes are worn ? What matter if our feet are torn? Ouick step!—we're with him before morn, That's Stonewall Jackson's Way

The sun's bright lances rout the mists Of morning, and, by George, Here's Longstreet, struggling in the lists, Hemmed in an uggly gorge,
Pope and his Yankees—whipped before!
"Bay nets and grape!" hear Stonewall roar.
Charge, Stuart! Pay off Ashby s score,

Ah, maiden! wait, and watch, and yearn For news of Stonewall's band.

Ah, widow! read, with eyes that burn, That ring upon thy hand. Ah, wife! sew on, pray on, hope on, Thy life shall not be all forlorn, The foe had better ne'er been born That gets in Stonewall's Way.

In Stonewall Jackson's Way

STATE NEWS.

ILL.—We regret to hear that Judge Merrimon is in the city, at the "Exchange hotel, and confined to his room by intermittent fever. Though anxious to attend Nash court this week, he will not be in condition to engage in public duties, as professional men think such efforts might be productive of long, if not serious prostration. By prudential habits and rest for a few days, the judge will doubtless be sufficiently restored to attend to official engagements in Johnston county next week.

Raleigh Progress. MILITATY COURT.—The following officers compose the court now in session here and engaged in the trial of Brevet Major Alexander Goslin, A. Q. M., charged with mal-

feasance in office: Br'vt Col. A. G. Brady, V. R. C. " Robert Avery, V. R. C. Br'vt Lt. Col. J. D. Stubbs, A. Q. M.

Major S. W. H. Stickney, V. R. C.
M. K. Hogan, S. U. S. V.
1st Lt. J. D. Sullivan, 37th U. S. C. T.
2d do. T. D. McAlpine, V. R. C. Brevet Major Thomas P. Johnston, A. Q. M. Judge Advocate. We hear that this tribunal will have oth-

er cases up previous to adjournment. More Lectures.—We are advised that in a short time a number of lecturers will appear in Raleigh under the auspices of the christian association. Among others written to, are Dr. Deems and S. F. Phillips, the latter having already promised compliance. We would suggest that it might be profitable to secure the services of Gen.

next session of the legislature. It would A New Club.—A new base-ball club was and make the United States what they organized last night, with Major Seaton hant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. organized last night, with Major Seaton They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Gales as president; Rev. Willie Lacy for the treasurership, and Charles Busbee, sec-

Henry A. Wise in the early days of the

The chief officer has made some excell-See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the he will eclipse most of his competitors if he around each neck. See descriptive circular around now succeeds as well in runs and blows. Ruleigh Progress.

TEMPORARY COMMANDANT.—Brevet Brig. Gen. Goff, U. S. C. T., is in charge of the military command of North Carolina, during the absence of General John C. Rob-

inson, who is off on a short leave. CANDIDATES .- At a meting held at Kinston. Lenoir county, day before yesterday. the following gentlemen announced themselves as candidates. For the Senate, J. P.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Conservative Union Convention_General Wool Tempoasm. &c.

The Convention of Soldiers and Sailors held in response from those favourable to the policy of the President and the action of the First National Convention at Philadelphia, of August 14th, met in Cleveland on Monday.

in length by sixty in breadth had been erected in the Park for the use of the Convention, and at three o'clock the delegates entered, preceded by a band of music, and were seated; after which the crowd from the outside were admitted, and soon filled the tent to its utmost capacity.

ited scene was witnessed, the various delegations rising and cheering with all their might, successively, for the old flag, Gens. Custer, Rousseau, Woo, and McClellan, the constitution, the thirty-six States, and for Andy Johnson; and after a brief breathing spell, for General Grant, Secretary Seward, the American army, and General Steadman and Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky.

cheers. He addressed the convention as permanent officers of the Convention: follows

Gentlemen: A grateful heart thanks you for your cheering welcome. A more flattering and agrecable position could not have been assigned to me than the one just conferred as presiding officer, although but ent States were named. We omit them for temporarily, over this assemblage of patriots the sake of condensing.—Eds. Journal.] and heroes-the true defenders of their country and the Union. Be assured it will most precious incident of a long military

The object of this great military convention, if I understand it correctly, is to consider the principles enunciated by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, and the restoration policy of President remark that the sooner Congress recognizes upon him, concluding as follows: the States, declared by a majority of its members to be out of the Union, and admit the sooner will be allayed the fears and apprehensions of the people of the dangers which again menace the peace of the country, when the duty of saving our country from a re-

to promote and keep alive the control of the discharge and the Committee of the control of the discharge and the Committee of the control of the control of the control of the control of the Committee of the Com rifice of life, the expenditure of untold mil- on Resoluions and Address. lions of money, the loss of property, fol-

sinated. The atrocious crime, greatly which the following are the most impor- be taken up promptly and conducted with a sinmourned by the nation, placed Vice Presi- tant: dent Johnson in the presidential chair .-His elevation was hailed by acclamation throughout the land, and this, too, because

of his love and devotion to his country, and boldness while Senator of the United Southern Senator.

otism than Andrew Johnson, and although plundered of his property and driven from his home, he returned again, and by his indomitable energy and perseverance, with to-morrow, Tusday night, to give formal expressions. otism than Andrew Johnson, and although other patriots of his State, reclaimed Ten- ion to these purposes and sentiments. nessee from treason and rebellion. This bold and daring friend of the Union can be no traitor, but, strange as it may appear, he s denounced as a traitor and threatened by the Radical members of the Republican

party with impeachment. It may be asked with propriety, what has reply to the above telegram. President Johnson done that he should be lenounced as a traitor and threatened with impeachment? Is it for anything more than erous efforts to conciliate and bring back into the folds of the Union a brave people, into the folds of the Union a brave people,

should be—a united and great people. It ought not to be forgotten that the cause (slavery) which engendered the rebellion, has been removed. Three or four millions of slaves have been declared free Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle, ent hits and stands during war times, and by an amendment to the constitution.— Those of the Southern States interested in the abolition of slavery, which deprived them of a large amount of what they called property, and which they had considered all important to their interest and welfare, quietly submitted to the amendment.

Those who prepared the amendment omitted to guard against what would follow. When too late, it was discovered that freeing four millions of slaves would increase the Southern representatives in Congress from twenty-five to thirty representatives. This was to be overcome, lest the abolitton radicals should lose their control

tucky, were elected secretaries. On motion of General Denver, a comrary Chairman_His Speech_Enthusi- mittee on permanent organization, consisting of one delegate from each State represented, was appointed as follows:

Maine, General A. S. Doggett; Massachasetts, Eli G. Kingsley; New York, Gen. T. McMahan; New Jersey, General W. H. Penrose; Pennsylvania, Capt. A. Mc-A pavalion of one hundred and fifty feet General Enon Wilson.

manent organization. Previous to the organization quite a spir- The Last Days's Proceedings... Intense En-

> Received. Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18. The weather has not stopped new ar-As the cheering was called for and given rivals by the morning trains and boats .in each case there was a scene of wild en- Large accessions to nearly all the delegathusiasm, delegates and spectators rising tions have arrived. In spite of the heavy and swinging their hats and shouting most rain storm and the mud that formed the ground floors of the pavilion, at 10 o'clock By previous arrangement, Gov. Bram- the great tent was crowded with delegates, lette nominated Major General John E. full of patriotic enthusiasm. After an elo-Wool, as the oldest Major General in the quent prayer by the Rev. G. P. Holtzmy-United States, and probably in the world, cr, of Pennsylvania, General Denver, of as temporary president. General Wool, on California, chairman of the Committee on taking the chair, was received with loud Permanent Organization, reported as the

President-Major General Gordon Granthe self-sacrificing patriotism of our Revolumen of Committees representing the differ-

Generals Custer and Steedman and Col. D. Campbell were appointed to conduct ever be remembered and appreciated as the General Gordon Granger to the chair. He ral Steedman with the remark that he had the honor of presenting his old corps commander in the Army of the Cumberland, as ever breathed

"To be selected for this position, to preside over their loyal members to seats in the halls of Congress, and permit them to participate in the participal legislation of the converted in the c in the national legislation of the country, sailors respected throughout the world, is an honprehensions of the people of the dangers which again menace the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union with the most bitter and vindictive feelings.

Into the cancel to such a position at a time like scription. The whole proceedings had the present, when the Government is imperilled, when the duty of saving our country from a renewal of strife, when the obligation is imposed the most bitter and vindictive feelings. A war of words for thirty years was caried on between the Northern Radical aboried on between the Northern Radical abonitionists and the slaveholders of the Southern States. Everything was done and said
to promote and keep alive the controversy.

It is integrity, requires experience and ability, which is integrity, requires experience and ability and ern States. Everything was done and said your efforts to secure peace and prosperity to our to promote and keep alive the controversy beloved country, I promise you my best efforts

After some business resolutions, a vote lowed by pestilence and famine and deso- of thanks was tendered to General Wool, lation, has no parallel in the history of na- the temporary President, which was feelingly acknowledged. The General said that This bloody and desolating war, brought when he came here he knew that importo a close in the spring of 1865, when the tant business would prevent his staying more rebels, unable no longer to carry on the than one day; he came here seeking no adjourned sine die, on Tuesday, amid scenes war, surrendered with their arms to our honor or office, but to assist in saving the of great enthusiasm. The following is the gallant Generals, Grant, Sherman and oth- country and the Union, and if any people address adopted. We have already pubers. The rebel armies were permitted, un- in the country can save it, it is this brave lished the platform. der parole, to return to their homes, and there await the order of the United States have never been wanting in the hour of government, the officers and soldiers of their country's danger. The manner in their armies pledging themselves to become which he had been received here filled him that your work was done and that the rebellion true and faithful supporters of the Consti- with emotion; he had received nothing but was substantially supportersed. For four years, on

tution and the laws of the United States. kindness, and he should never forget it. Such were the terrible results of a four Three tremendous cheers were given for restore the integrity of the nation, and you rested years' war, caused by the institution of slavery.

A few days after the surrender of Lee escort him to the depot this evening.—

Three tremendous cheefs were given to greater the integrity of the laction, and you rested from your toils with the conviction that it only restore the integrity of the laction, and you rested from your toils with the conviction that it only restore the integrity of the laction, and you rested from your toils with the conviction that it only restore the integrity of the laction, and you restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the conviction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it only restore the integrity of the laction that it is only restored to the lacti and his army, President Lincoln was assas- Several telegrams were then read, among had a right to expect that, like your own, it would

> MEMPHIS, September 17, 1866. To the President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Conrention at Cleveland:

The soldiers of the late Confederate army met and boldness while Senator of the United States in advocating the preservation of the Union in opposition to every other to the union in opposition to every other to be and quietude to the country, and ex-Southern Senator.

Few men, North or South, were subjectfederate soldiers are entirely willing to leave the ed to greater sacrifices on account of patridetermination of their rights as citizens of States of the patridetermination of the United States to the soldiers of the

M. C. GALLAGHER, THOS. JORDAN. J. HARNSEY MATTHER, JAS. R. CHALMERS, S. J. DUPRIS,

The Chair was instructed to prepare a suitable

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1866. To Major-General Wool, President of the Cleveland Convention:

Late of the Southern Delegates. [Great applause.] New York, September 17, 1866. To Chairman Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention: One hundred thousand merchants and citizens of New York, assembled at Union Square, send greeting to the soldiers of the Union, now assem-

bied at Cleveland. May your peaceful meeting at Cleveland tend to accomplish that for which your blood has showered out the immediate restoration of the Union under the Constitution. DOUGLAS TAYLOR. JORN A. DIX.

drawn up and forwarded per telegraph: SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION. CLEVELAND, Sept. 18, 1866.

Fo N. B. Forrest, Thomas Jordan, M. C. Galla-gher, James R. Chalmers, and others, Memphis, Tenn.:

The National Union Convention of Soldiers and Sailors assembled here are profoundly gratified for the patriotic sentiments expressed in your despatch. We hail with pleasure every effort to repatch. We hail with pleasure every effort to repatch.

fantry; and on motion of General Seares, of Kentucky, Captain J. C. McFurbish, of Maine, and Major Daniel English, of Kentucky, Were elected secretaries. That it be published by the Executive Commander-in-Chief, compelled the insurgents, after they had laid down their arms, to abolish by their local laws the institution of slavery, the aging the secretaries. proceedings of this Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions and Address presented the following resolutions: The Union soldiers and sailors who served in the armies and navy of the United States in the recent war for the suppression of the insurrection, the maintenance of the Constitution, the Government, and the flag of the Union, grateful to Almighty God for Clelland; Maryland, W. Purcell; District his preservation of them through the perof Columbia, Captain P. Young; Ohio, ils and hardships of war, and for His mercy in crowning their efforts with victory, free-General Ewing addressed the Convention dom and peace, deploring the absence from at considerable length in advocacy of the our midst of many brave and faithful com-President's policy, and afterwards the Con- rades who have sealed with their life blood vention adjourned until to-morrow, for per- their devotion to the sacred cause of American nationality, and determined now, as heretofore, to stand by the principles for ly revolted States-was exhausted. This legitiwhich the glorious dead have fallen, and by which their survivors have triumphed, thusiasm Manifested_List of Officers and being assembled in national mass Conven-Committees The Patriotic Resolutions tion, in this city of Cleveland, Ohio, this Adopted Remarks of Generals Wool 18th day of September, 1866, do resolve and and Granger_The Various Telegrams declare, first that we heartily approve the resolutions adopted by the National Union Convention held in the city of Philadelphia on the 14th day of August last, composed of delegates representing all the States and Territories of the United States; that our object in taking up arms to suppress the rebellion was to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity and equality and the rights of the several States unimpaired, and not in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest and subjugation; and that whenever there shall be any armed resistance to the lawfully constituted authorities of our National Union, either in the South or in the North, or in the East or in the West, emulating

They were adopted by acclamation, the

ment, full of force and patriotic sentiment. was presented to the Convention by Gene- It is too long to enlarge upon a stormy night, but it will have an effect upon every

patriotic heart wherever it is read. After the reading of the address, various callant an officer and as tried a patriot as resolutions were offered that had already been considered by the Committee on Reso-Upon taking the chair, General Granger Intions, all of which were withdrawn, and Johnson. Of these subjects I would simply briefly acknowledged the honor conferred after resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Convention and the citizens who had duties of a function for which the government was endered hospitalities to the Convention, it

storm and the inadequacy of the telegraph been presented, not only to the people of the south, but to the nation, is without precedent. force compels this meagre statement of the greatest Convention in enthusiasm and pament propositions without connection have been triotism that has ever been held in the united in one amendment, and the people have

The Address to the Country.

The Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland

More than fifteen months have elapsed since you were released from service and permitted to return the ocean and in fields stretching from Gettpsthenceforth knew only your country. You had a right to demand that in the peaceful completion of wisely accomplished, if proposed at the proper time has been made impracticable by delay, and a the government of the United States. trangement from it before any conditions of return were offered to them, and when these conditions were at last announced they contained terms which proposed to make the estrangement of a large portion of our population perpetual. The youth of the South, who had never known when the rebellion commenced, or what it was to share in the duties and business of national citizens, have grown to manhood and influence in its affairs. and still are strangers in their own land and excluded from the instruction which might make them patriots. The union of these States, for which price, is yet as incomplete as when you marched me, and by their measures its restoration is still After the adjournment of the Convention at noon, the following reply to the despatch from the ex-Confederate soldiers at Memphis, was It becomes, therefore, your peculiar duty, since you prepared the ground for this final work, to inquire how it has been done, and to consider whether it is wise or safe to wait. Meantime, whether you determine to wait or move, it is in-dispensible first to enrich yourselves in a position of impregnable facts. The power of the national government over the affairs of its insurgent citiselect as candidates. For the Senate, J. I.

Auctioner and Real Estate Froker.

Auctioner and Real Estate Froker.

Auctioner and Real Estate Froker.

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

SUMPERING CO.,

and might be the cause of another; to declare null and void their acts of secession, which had been part of their belligerent action, and until rescinded embodied a claim which threatened future conflict, and finally to repudiate their war debts, the recognition of which would have been a hostille act yieldiging the legitimes of interpretations. The freedmen should be protected. We believe that the men who made these elections will keep them; but especially as soldiers, who believe that the soldiers of the South—men who have endured so bravely and constantly the recognition of which would have been a hostille act yieldiging the legitimes of interpretations. tile act, vindicating the legitimacy of insurrection war—are, despite the error of their cause, and threatening its renewal. The institution of men of personal honor and self-respect, and and threatening its renewal. The institution of slavery, the ordinance of secession and the maintenance of an insurrectionary war debt were strictly hostile positions, and threatened a possible renewal of the war until they should be surrendered. There could be no complete surrender of the belligerent attitude of the insurgent communities of the South; therefore, the Commander-in-Chief, clothed with the double functions of Military Commander and of the civil execution of the laws of the Union, compelled this surrender, and at this point the belligerent power of the national government—the power to apply compulsion in any form to the political future of the late- selves? It is our duty to remember that the govly revolted States—was exhausted. This legiti-mate and restricted use of compulsion appeared to accomplish the desired end. It is true that the subdued and impoverished people of the South did not and could not at once pass from hostility did not and could not at once pass from nosumy did not and could not at once pass from nosumy to friendship. Their homes were darkened with sorrow which no sense of error could mitigate, their fields were cemeteries, their farms were the mentality and is the best blessing of political and civil life for all races and communities in this land, their fields were cemeteries, their farms were the burnt path of our armies, and they could not love us in the midst of their desolation. But they and that our first duty to all is to see that it is as promptly as possible re-established. By means of the lissue of the appeal to arms had that they had lost by war what they had attempted by war to save. They had suffered too much

When Congress first assembled they had ac-

In this respect the result of the war was unexam-pled in the history of nations. Their disposition was evinced by their acts. They had, upon the requirement of the commander-in-chief, surrendered every position which could truthfully be deemed hostile to the government, and by his advice, not under his compulsion, they went further, and in common with the loyal States ratified a effect. The prolonged exercise of such functions can only injure it, has already injured ourselves. We cannot afford to alter the spirit of our great national system, and by centralizing render two governments of this Union, hateful to the people of all the States, North and South alike; but the evils of our present mistakes, committed in the of time. Their effect upon the subjected South is a daily disaster. We are training future citizens been denied the opportunity of free choice concerning each. The first section of this single ar ticle defines citizenship of the United States. The second lays down the basis of representation.— The third is in the following words:-

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The effect of each of these utterly disconnected propositions is made to depend upon the acceptance or rejection of the whole. It seems incredifrom your toils with the conviction that it only remained for statesmen to rivet the broken bands which you had laid together. You knew that this task required wisdom and deliberation, but you political leaders into the late struggle and sharing the risk of their fate through four years of terribl war, are called upon to aid the proscription.— Whatever punishment their leaders may gleness of purpose. You had yourselves left party ties behind when you marched to the field, and at the hands of the government, it is unintelligible that statesmen should have dreamed of ask-ing their associates and followers to inflict that your work they would fellow your example. You expected that those who had called upon you to suppress not only revolution, but the spirit of revolution, and to vindicate the violated law, in the midst of their errors the people of the South punishment upon them, especially a punishment of lasting disgrace more terrible than any which would set a new example to the nation by a strict adherence to their constitutional power and a revival of the old spirit of sacred obedience to law. You expected, and after the performance of such services, you had a peculiar right to demand that rily and steadily followed amid so many perils. services, you had a peculiar right to demand that your successors in the work of restoration should not only devise measures which should be just, but should propose them at a season when they should be practicable; and that by means of these others without it. We believe that the only effect of such a proposition will be a prolonged exclusion measures and the sympathies of the North, the people of the South, subjected to all the penalties, should long since have been brought back to the be persuaded or constrained to accept it we are at

performance of all its duties in this nation, and a loss to perceive the benefit to be derived from it, performance of all 18 dittes in this nation, and which the vindication of the law demanded to a real participation in its life. For more than a year you have looked on in silence, and the work for which you provided the opportunity has not been done. Your successors have acted neither wisely nor in season. That which might have been well and might accomplished if proposed at the proper its proposed at the proper its parameter of the United States. The preanble and resolution adopted in time has been made impracticable by delay, and a condition which it would have been of doubtful wisdom to impose at any time is at last imposed when it is too late. After you had been withdrawn from the field because you had annihilated the powers to the restoration of the Union should their example be followed at once by every other excluded State. It is evident from the course pursued by the extreme men who urge these amendments, and from the sentiments enunciated by them, that it is their fixed purpose, even if the amendments be adopted, to still insist upon the political equality of the colored race as a condition precedent to admitting loyal representatives from the Southern States lately in rebellion. The political equality of the colored race as a condition precedent to admitting loyal representatives from the Southern States lately in rebellion. The partisans of these conditions attempt to exert the indignation and alarm of the country by declaring the re-admission of the South without them is an abandonment of all the dear-bought fruits of the war. It is not for the soldiers and sailors of the war. It is not for the soldiers and sailors of that war to shrink from being wise lest they should be suspected of insulting the graves of their comrades, and forgetting the objects for which they suffered so much. They know that there is a progress in the life of this nation, and that there is a God who animates that life, and they hold that rades, and forgetting the objects for which they suffered so much. They know that there is a progress in the life of this nation, and that there is a God who animates that life, and they hold that fear to be as infidel as it is cowardly. Nations never die in their adolescence. The manhood which this people has vindicated in war will not sicken and perish in peace. The South cannot, if it would, cast off the obligation of events; and under the good that has been done it has shared already, and by a law as irresistible as time, must continue to share the common development of this season of quick growth. The North, with its sense of justice, its faith in true democracy, its vigor and industry and vast wealth, must inevitably rule this land; but it will secure and beneficially exercise that rule only by the same process which gov-

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and the people that the public debt of the United States should forever remain sacred; that the insurrectionary debt should not be paid, and that the rights of the freedmen should be protected. selves? It is our duty to remember that the government is not the embodiment of perfect theories it we shall accomplish not only peace and safety, but justice to the nation and the freedmen. ed by war to save. They had suffered too much to dream of renewing the strife, and, seeing no future before them but that of citizens of the United States, they were ready to return to their cause of Union, freedom, justice and law. We forego none of these in demanding Union now. appeal from us to the brave men who met us in battle to unite with us in giving peace to our common country, in fulfilling pledges which have been made, and guaranteeing to the freedmen the rights which honor and humanty enjoin, will not be made in vain. We shall ask and expect that they like ourselves will unite in maintaining the

quired a temper toward the National government as healthy as it was possible for any people to attain after such a conflict and such experiences. they, like ourselves, will unite in maintaining the laws, preserving the peace, vindicating good will and in upholding the honor and integrity of our common country. In answer to our appeal we believe that, notwithstanding all provocations and disappointments, they will be not appeared to the control of t the self-sacrificing patriotism of our Revolu-tionary forefathers, we will again pledge to [Vlce-Presidents, Secretaries and Chair-nen of Committees representing the differ-nt States were named. We omit them for They were adopted by acclamation, the Convention rising and calling upon the band for "Rally Round the Flag," after which cheers upon cheers were given.

The address is a beautifully written document, full of force and patriotic sentiment. They might have conceded still more; but a five month passed without action, and meantime they were subjected to military government. No system was ever better adapted than our national government to the performance of the duties for which it was designed; no government, such a Union we wish to enjoy. By it alone the duties for which it was designed; no government to the regulation of affairs in a subjected neighboring territory. Mistakes injustice, even frank invested, we want takes invisited to the regulation of affairs in a subjected neighboring territory. Mistakes injustice, even frank invisitely, we are considered. We want taked and by whomsoever enunciated. We want at union not merely in name, but a Union merely in name, but a Union merely in patrion of a Union merely of geographical lines, but a Union of hearts. Such a Union we wish to enjoy. By it alone the duties for which it was designed; no government of the duties for which it was designed; no government of the duties for which it was designed; no government of the duties for which it was designed; no government of the duties for which it was designed; no government of the duties for which it was designed; no government of the duties for which it was designed; no government of the duties for which it was designed; no government of the duties for which it was designed; no government of the duties for which it was designed; no government of the duties for which it was designed in the duties for which i men. Whatever others may say, you know that those who stood shoulder to shoulder with you through the four years of terrible war are truly loyal. You, at least, will never question their fidelity to, and their affection for, the Union and the consitution, whatever differences of opinion may exist, now that the war is over, and that the insurrection is quelled, between those who together offered their lives as a constant and willing sacrifice that the life of the nation might be saved .-Let no criminations or recriminations mar or dis-turb that mutual esteem which should be ever cherished by those who have shared common dansinging the Doxology and a benediction.

The closing scenes of this Convention were grand and impressive beyond all description. The whole proceedings had us remain friends during the brighter days of peace; and as we carried desolation into the South when she was hostile and defiant, let us unite in tendering to her not only just but generous treatment now that she is subdued and disarmed. If we but do this, if we but evince the magnanimit quered, the honor and pride of the Southern sol diers will so respond that our beloved Union shall be stronger, better, firmer than ever before. May the God of our fathers, who by His blessings enabled them through a seven years' war to establish a Union, and we, their children and sons, to vindicate it in the late terrible struggle, grant His

aid and assistance in our efforts to establish and perpetuate it. A countryman came to one of our hotels

and wrote after his name, "P. O. P. S. F. "Pray, my dear sir," asked the bar-

keeper, what do all these letters stand for?" "Stand for! why, that's my title!" "Yes, sir; but what is your title?"

"Why, Professor of Psalmody and Schoolnaster from Connecticut." "Well, sir, do you entertain my proposition?" asked a spendthrift of a person

from whom he wished to borrow some "No, sir," was the reply; "but your proposition has entertained me exceeding-

FIRST BALE OF COTTON IN PETERSBURG.— We see that the first bale of new Cotton received in Petersburg, arrived there on Friday morning last. It was raised by the gallant Col. W. H. Cheek, (late of the 1st N. C. Cavalry) of Warren county, who realizes the handsome price of 40 cents per pound

for it, (weight 316 lbs.,) and a premium of FIFTY DOLLARS. If you want to get a favor of a man feed him. A man, like a horse, cannot be man-

aged until he has a bit in his mouth. "I have not loved lightly," as the man said when he married a widow weighing three hundred pounds.

Time is said to be money—certainly not few use it in paying their debts.

In Marianna, Florida, on the 6th inst., KATE,

nfant daughter of Dr. J. Thomas and Clara W "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

In this city, on the afternoon of the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock, SAMUEL CUMMING, infant son of Samuel and Mary F. Northrop, aged 8 months and The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, corner Fifth and Dock streets, this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Marion, S. C., papers please copy. Hillsborough Military Academy. these and any further particulars, apply to
GENERAL R. E. COLSTON,
Superintendent Hillsborough Military Academy,
August 2—261—d3taw2m* Hillsborough, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

Political Prespects.

National politics are rapidly approaching gress. The most sanguine friends of the Administration, now, can hardly expect greater gains in the Middle and Western States than to reduce the Radical majority in Congress to such figures as will make the Executive veto effective in staying the onward progress of the fell spirit of fanaticism and revolution which characterized the legislation of the last session. If the Radicals are emboldened by their recent success in Maine and Vermont, the Presieven going to the impeachment of the President and the confiscation of Southern prowar is again imminent.

ing attempted upon the basis of the How-Petersburg and Charleston, but it is a very different thing to burn Harrisburg or bom-Connecticut and the Wyoming.

The New York Herald says that the fact that the people of the North are going to sustain Congress in demanding the guarantee of the Howard amendment from the South, before admitting members from this section to take their seats, is a foregone con-This paper advises the President to let this matter alone for the future, and tells him that he has allowed his passions to carry him to a great degree of bitterness and invectiveness, but that there is scarcely the New York Times, and the reputed author of the Philadelphia National Union and who voted as a member of Congress for the amendment, declares that not one syllable in the Philadeladoption by the Southern States.'

New Jersey, through her Legislature, has ern States, has been gagged into its adoption. Governor Throckmorton, of lays the amendment before the Legislature of that State, with his unqualified disapproval. Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, makes no allusion to the subject in his recent message. The following embrace the substance of the amendment proposed by Congress as their policy for Southern

First: That all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof and of the States in which they reside, and on a footing of equality in regard to

Second. That the enumeration of the people for representation in Congress shall be abridged in proportion to the abridgment of the right of suffrage-males above the age of twenty-one years -- in any State on account of race or color.

Third. That a large schedule of persons, civil and military, engaged in the late rebellion, shall be ineligible to any federal office hereafter until absolved by a twothirds vote of each House of Congress.

Fourth. That the national war debt shall be held sacred, and that all rebel debts and obligations shall be utterly repudiated and

enforce the provisions of this article.

son entered his solemn protest, and it was accepted by the more extreme members of the party with much reluctance, and then only because they regarded it as a stepping-stone to other and greater demands upon the South.

This amendment is now urged as the ground upon which the Moses of the North will consent to a restoration of the Union; but if they are refused, then the code of the more extreme men will be adopted, and negro suffrage will be the sine qua non of re-admission. The results of the late elections tell how much in earnest these Radi-

But on the other hand, the more recent speeches of the President demonstrate his inflexibility. After the vetoes of Mr. Johnson, and the denunciations he has visited upon the Congress, none who are familiar with his firmness and resolution can believe that he will now bend to the demands of his political enemies, and at their bidding violate his oath and surrender the Constitution into the hands of those who seem

So long as the President stands by them, the South will refuse to ratify these amendments. The spirit manifested by the Radicals only increase the prejudices entertained by the sections and reconciliation seems farther off, even if it be desired by the people of the North, than it was twelve months since. The ten disloyal (so-called) States, and at present excluded from participation in will be found as invaluable as they are de- in the city of Raleigh, the 20th day of Septhe Government, will certainly refuse to ratify the amendment, and Kentucky, speaking through her recent election, will as certainly go with them. This will be eleven States which will undoubtedly refuse to ratify. -So that until the present number of States, thirty-six, is increased to forty-four, these eleven can and will prevent the adoption of the amendment. Radical majorities may named above, representing each ward of the which is the shield of the Constitution and terrify the conservatives of the North, but city, which marched through some of the will not shake the determination of our principal streets to Front street Theatre, reconciliation, forgiveness and charity people. We cannot afford to purchase the where a convention of the Radical element among all classes of American people, who

the South will ratify this amendment; and the measures of the Radicals in their persecution of the South.

The Baltimore American, a sheet wholly the people of North Carolina to any office, and investigation of the facts of the case was another, it is the determination to secure demonstration as a most brilliant affair, and their persecution of the South.

The Baltimore American, a sheet wholly the people of North Carolina to any office, and instanced devoted by the people of North Carolina to any office, and instanced devoted by the people of North Carolina to any office, and instanced devoted by the people of North Carolina to any office, and instanced devoted by the people of North Carolina to any office, and instanced devoted by the people of North Carolina to any office, and instanced devoted by the people of North Carolina to any office, and instanced devoted by the people of North Carolina to any office, and investigation of the facts of the case was had before Justice Conoley, yesterday, which led to their committal to jail, to await their trial at like measures of the Radicals in their persection.

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the favorable issue of the Presidential elec- says, "that it may be regarded as a prom- the speedy sestoration of all rights, privition, and in order to make "assurance ising indication of the opening of the camdoubly sure," the votes of the Southern paign.' States are to be excluded. Terms of admission will continue to be offered that cannot own State, who fain would take for granted be accepted, and we are prepared to see Con- what the American says in regard to the gress, during the next session, exhibit the demonstration, but the delicate manifestaboldness which Stevens says was wanting tions of sympathy which Baltimore has so an important crisis. The elections to be at the last. Those men care but little where held the first Tuesday in October will go their measures may lead, be it to anarchy ple of the Southern country, are too fresh far to fix the complexion of the next Con- and war, so long as they control the gov-

ernment and command the armies. The Southern people have learned nothing from the stern lessons of adversity, or if they have, it has been forgotten already. We look in vain for any evidences of that rigid economy, that husbanding of our resources which one would naturally suppose would have been the case among a people bankrupt and impoverished by four long weary years of terrible warfare. It is true dent shows no disposition to yield. In the that, at the termination of hostilities, there meantime party spirit increases, and threats was more produce found in the country than the most hopeful could have anticipated, and that a large amount was realized perty are freely and boldly uttered. It thereby, but our people seem to have forwould seem that without compromise, civil gotten the fact that the amount then on pondency settling upon the hearts of the hand was the proceeds of several crops which had accumulated during and before ing wealth of the North is throwing its the war. The money realized from that try, and indeed are fast relapsing into a mighty influence, and a compromise is be- produce, instead of being applied to the restoration of the farming interests of the the daily pursuits of life. This feeling no country; to the improvement of agricultuto lay Columbia in ruins and batter down ral pursuits, has, to use a strong expres- anomalous position as a body politic, but sion, been spent in "riotous living."--The moment the war terminated, or as soon exhibition of vindictive hatred, and an unas the means could be obtained, there was appeased thirst for blood on the part of the the Valley of the Mississippi and the a perfect hegira from the South to the majority at the North. If these evidences from all sections of the country. It seemed we could well afford to despise them, but of the future, but to live solely for the pres- umphant party. These opinions have not to oppose his re-election. ent. We thought at the time that they only been publicly expressed, but the dewere a little excusable, for the reason that termination to enforce them at the next Gen. Alfred Dockery, of the County of they had been for four years entirely exclusession of Congress has been holdly pro- Richmond, we hereby unanimously recomrance of feeling attending that condition, our position is apparently a desperate one, as a suitable person to be chosen Governor like the joy of school boys released from and that we have good cause for being October next. Gen. Dockery is well known restraint, would soon be quieted, or wear it- gloomy and despondent. A superficial as a firm and unflinching Union man. He self out. We are sorry to say that such has view of matters and things as they now ap- has had no connection with the causes that Congress and himself. Mr. Raymond of not been the case. Our people to-day are pear, would lead to no other result, but led to our present unhappy condition, and as extravagant as at any time before the there is quite another and a different view war, and pay no more heed to the rough to be taken, and one which we fear our those of the great body of our people. His They are liable to an ad valorem tax of five teachings of the past, than as if no such people are too much disposed to overlook. election in the present crisis would be a forteachings had been administered. Gaudy We seem, in fact, to have forgotten that tunate circumstance for the people of the equipages glitter on our streets; the hum there is a higher power than the tribunals Constitutional amendment, nor against its and the honest, serviceable homespun has viduals and the destinies of nations; we it, and Tennessee, the only one of cular locality, and would not be so under that all things happen by chance; that stood; we speak of the appearance of things great events are but the result of accident Go into any of our fashionable churches our case hopeless in the extreme. To one on Sunday (if it is not sacrilege to use that who believes in the existence of a Supreme most crumple into nothing, and flowers suf- complish a certain object for which we packpork 185 pounds to the barrel, and brand clared by the commissioner to be taxable.

silver lining to the cloud that enfolds us. an implicit belief in the wisdom and justice what miseries are yet in store for us. it be. If he well in the end.

hooves us, therefore, to keep our houses in order; to practice economy in all things; to live soberly and honestly, so that we may be prepared to meet with firmness whatever of trouble the future may bring to us, sus-

Fifth. That Congress shall have power to tained as we shall then be by the inward

Against this amendment President John-

text-books for the use of the pupils of their ed statesman. several institutions, and we would take occasion to recommend to them the above series, which will shortly be issued by Messrs. Owens & Agar, Publishers, 110 been revised and improved by the author, Richard Sterling, A. M., Principal of Edgeworth Female Seminary.

The selections have been made, and the lessons arranged with great care, and, as is asserted, with special reference to the principles of progress. From the pages of this series everything sectional has been excluded, but due prominence has been given to home interests, literature, history, &c. To the end that the pupil may become acquainted with the best specimens of Southern intellect and eloquence, the selections determined to destroy it.

We think that the series should receive patronage at the hands of Southern schools. not only on account of the author being a Southern man, but also because he has had thirty years experience as a practical edu-

consciousness of having discharged our du-

Southern Series of School Books.

The near approach of the scholastic year,

ty in all the relations of life.

In addition to the above, the author has prepared a series of writing books, which

Radical Demonstration in Baltimore. There was a Radical demonstration in Baltimore recently, which was conducted ministered as to secure the restoration and principally by a number of late Federal perpetuation of the rights, privileges and soldiers of Radical sentiments, who term themselves the "Boys in Blue." A pro- National Government-grateful for the precession was formed, composed of the class servation of that sentiment of nationality promise of their favor by such an unmanly and disgraceful sacrifice of principle.

where a convention of the listents were displayed with inscriptions testifying their hatred for the listents was in session. Banners were displayed with inscriptions testifying their hatred for the listents was in session. Banners were displayed war, resolve—

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There are no doubt many, even in our recently shown towards the suffering peo- Carolina. in our memory for us to believe the assertions of a thousand Radical sheets, and we of the people of Baltimore entertain the kindest commiseration for the people of their sister Southern cities.

Organs of the Rump Congress may continue to talk of the approaching elections, and the favor with which the people of Baltimore look upon the plans and purposes of the Radicals, but our faith in the honesty and generosity of the Balti-

moreans is undiminished. There seems to be a general apathy creeping over the minds, and a feeling of des-Southern people. They seem to take no interest in the political affairs of the counstate of utter indifference in regard even to doubt arises, in a great degree, from our watering places of the North. And this, too, Itions of the radical press of the country. ded from the world, and that the exube claimed. It would be folly to deny that mend him to the people of North Carolina, of the spinning wheel is no longer heard, of earth, who controls the actions of indilong since given way to the "purple and have not faith, sufficient faith, in that Provfine linen." We do not refer to any parti, idence that rules the world. If we believe generally throughout the Southern country. or fortuitous circumstances, then indeed is word in connection with any building dedi. Being, all powerful and omniscient, who cated to the service of the Almighty) and "rides the whirlwind and directs the storm," see the magnificent display on exhibition there is no real cause for despair. We can within its sacred walls. Silks and satins of not fathom the designs of the Almighty. the costliest patterns, laces of a texture so How often has it happened, in the experitine and delicate that a breath would all ence of most of us, that the failure to acficient in number and in beauty to form a strove most diligently, was regarded at the garden that Shenstone might have envied. time as an almost irrevocable misfortune. It is also well known that if you buy pork ture of wares, watches and watch cases, and Is not all this wrong? Is it a true evidence of while subsequent events proved most clearthe condition of our people, even admitting ly that what we then mourned as a disapwe can afford all this style? Is not the ex- pointment, was in truth a blessing. We hibition of it, to say the least, in very bad have no right to complain now; no reason to hold weight -If shipped South. taste? We fear that our people are no despend; ne matter how dark the cloud wiser than they were; that the sail experi- may seem to be, there is a silver lining to in New York, whose inspection he cannot ences of the last four years have taught it, if we but cast our eyes upwards. Let say, and it fell short there It pounds. He them nothing, and that Ephraim is still us be up and doing, it is numarly to sit lot of pork, only to be filled provided i joined to his idels." The future looks dark with folded arms mourning over lost hopes; run full weight, or nearly so. The reply

Interview with Mr. Davis.

In this issue we publish the correspondence of Mr. John D. Keiley, to the Petersburg Index, in regard to an interview which that gentleman had recently with the patriot martyr, at Fortress Monroe. The account of the conversation with Mr. Davis, spection yard, and weighed there before will be eagerly perused by the Southern people, and the resignation and fortitude which he evinces as a Christian gentleman renders it necessary that the teachers of the and a patriot, will but increase the love different schools in our city and vicinity and admiration which a suffering people should begin to supply themselves with entertain towards that truly great imprison-

The Petersburg Express.

It was announced, recently, in the columns of the Petersburg Express, that a William street, New York, after having change had been made in the editorial management of that journal. Mr. A. G. Crutchfield has retired from the editorial chair, and is succeeded by Mr. Oakley P. Haines.

We regret the loss of so worthy a member of the fraternity as Mr. Crutchfield. who has long been distinguished as a most | cess. able journalist. His successor, however, is highly qualified for the position, and under his management the Express will doubtless

maintain its present reputation. The Radical Convention at Raleigh, Having published the proceedings of this Convention, we give below the resolutions have been taken largely from Southern wris adopted. Letters were read from Lewis Thompson and R. P. Dick, Esq., approving of the object of the meeting, and

> The committee retired and after due deliberation, reported, through their Chairman, Mr. Thomas, the following resolutions.

which were adopted: The Union State Mass Meeting assembled tember, 1866, for the purpose of maintaining and preserving the organization of the Union party, to the end that the State gov ernment of North Carolina may be so adimmunities of the people thereof, and their form of government in harmony with the the sure guarantee of Republican form of government, do, with a sincere desire for

to their antecedents, who are "unmist

leges and immunities of her loyal citizens, and the final adjustment of the governmental relations of her whole people in harmo-

justice and magnanimity of Congress that upon the ratification of said proposed made for friction materials, cigar lights and amendment the disability to hold, or to be wax tapers, are taxable. feel assured, despite the manifestations of eligible to office imposed therein, will be. Radicalism in that city, that the majority in every proper case, removed without discrimination as to any class or party of our fellow-citizens on account of their antecedents, and that the State of North Carolina we would respectfully urge upon our whole same be ratified by their representatives in

the next General Assembly. 4. That in the present anomalous state of the country, without any provisions contained in our written Constitutions, either State or National, or precedents in American history to guide us safely in the great ing paper of all descriptions, and tarred work of restoring the relations of a State government ruptured by civil war in harmony with the National Government, we desire and now stand ready to co-operate. without obstinate adherence to any special plan or policy of restoration, in any further blotting paper, filtering paper, paper-hangor other action that in the wisdom of Congress and the Executive may be deemed necessary to guarantee to the State of North tax. Carolina a Republican form of government. and restore the Union.

5. That we profoundly regret the defection of Gov. Worth from the Union cause, it is excited and strengthened by the daily his proscription for opinion's sake of Union men from office, and the injurious influence which the prominent instigators and actors official conduct. We cannot hope that the Shenandoah is not desolating those of the commercial emporiums and fashionable of malice towards us were but the ebulli-State will be restored to the Union under his anspices; and, as we prefer principles to men, and believe the restoration of the Union to be more important and more vital as if our people had determined to ignore unfortunately they are the avowed opinions to the best interests of the State than every the lessons of the past, to take no thought of the leaders of a powerful and tri-thing else, we feel it to be our duty firmly

6. That having full confidence in the patriotism, ability, and sterling Unionism of at the election, to be held on the 18th of interests as a farmer are identified with State, and would do much with the loval people of the North, to open the way for our return to the Union.

For the Journal. Pork Again. Messes. Editors: -Noticing in your issue of the 21st, a letter from one of the New York inspectors, complaining of your mentioning his brand as being on a quanand stating that injustice was done in par-I beg leave to state the following for the inthe same 200 pounds, claiming that it gains in weight after being packed, 15 pounds. if you buy the same pork after passing through some inspectors yard it will not

The writer saw some pork weighed lately also sent an order to New York for a large and lowering enough; if there is indeed a let us do our duty faithfully, manfully, with just received says, "no pork can be ob we cannot distinctly see it. We know not of Divine Previdence, and all will assured ceived this week a like reply, "that no pork could be secured full weight." In view of these facts, and with the knowledge that pork from Baltimore and Philadelphia runs full weight, it is of no use for New York inspectors to claim that they pack: 200 pounds of pork in every barrel oranded by them, when to-day you cannot get an order for pork filled a 200 pounds per barrel, even when taken from the inshipment.

Very respectfully yours, MERCHANT. Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 24, 1866.

MANCFACTORIES .- "We are happy to learn," says

the Raleigh Sentine!, "that the proposition to erect a large Cotton Factory in this City, for the manufacture of stripes, ginghams, &c., has met with ufficient encouragement to justify us in calling it

It would afford us sincere pleasure could we record the inauguration of a similar enterprise in nication with cotton growing sections, and situa- bridges. ted in an excellent market, strange to say the attention of the people of our City has not been any other purpose, and when a tax is asturned towards the erection of Cotton Factories seased and paid on the article of which in our midst. We feel assured that if the effort were made it would be attended with great suc- tion. Castings of all descriptions made for ism, or the Nazarine, crowned with Thorns

The people of the South have never been distinguished as a manufacturing people, and have to tax. hitherto manifested a strange indifference in re-

gard to this particular branch of industry. By the results of the war, thousands are reduce to poverty, and with a population who would be pleased to serve as operatives, old projudices having been done away with, we see no difficulty in the way of our becoming a manufacturing as well as a commercial and agricultural people. In our known as woodenware, viz: own City there are hundreds of penniless widows and orphans who are compelled to labor from morning to-night in order to gain a sustenance, and are expressing a warm preference for Alfred even too thankful when they can obtain employment. Unless something is done for their relief no doubt many of them will die of starvation dur ing the winter. If but one manufactory was established in this vicinity, it would greatly alleviate the distress which prevails among the poorer

> It is full time the Southern people should rely more upon themselves, and to this end we urge the establishment of factories, not only in our own City, but throughout the South.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS.—The Superintendent of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company has been notified by the Collector of Internal Revenue, that Cotton in the Second Congressional District may be sent to this city withthis market without experiencing any difficulty as far as the prepayment of the tax is concerned .-

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Instructions

Wasington, Sept. 21.—The internal revny with the National Government, the amendment proposed by the present Congress, as article 14, to the Constitution of the United States, as a condition precedent to these ends, should be accepted and ratified by the General Assembly of North Government, the eneme bureau has a season concerning the exemption of articles and products from taxation under the 10th section of the act of July last, from which it appears that packing boxes, understood and taken in the technical and mercantile signification, are or other material than wood, except those wax tapers, are taxable.

All dry barrels and casks made watertight are taxable, though not used for or intended to hold fluid alone. The exemption of building stone applies only to the ordinary stone, and not to articles manufactured will be forthwith re-admitted to the Union, from stone, marble or slate. The exemption of mouldings for looking-glasses and picpeople to consider, and demand that the ture frames applies only to mouldings used for the purposes enumerated. The law does not exempt other mouldings, nor look-The exemptions under the head of print-

paper for roofing and other purposes, are confined strictly to these descriptions. Paper technically known as printing paper is paper, wrapping paper, drawing paper,

The exemption of flax and the manufactures thereof includes and carries all the exemptions of flax prepared for textile or fabrics purchased in the markets, or purchased from the manufacturer thereof, is not entitled to exemption from tax.

A manufacturer who makes clothes, bries or articles partly of flax and partly of | ure of liquid thought. other materials, is not to be regarded as a manufacturer of flax, nor are such mixed products exempt from taxation. Exemptions are to be construed literally.

The exemptions in the new law specifies only the hulls of ships and other vessels. Boats propelled by cars cannot be regarded as vessels, and are liable to a tax of five per Medicinal and mineral waters are exempt.

Cordage, rope and cable, made of vege part of the rigging or tackle of vessels.

Photograph albums are not regarded as books within the meaning of the excise law. per cent. Photographs and other sun pic tures, when sold by the producer at whole sale at a price not exceeding fifteen cents each, or are used for the illustration of books, are exempt. All others are subject to an ad valorem tax of five per cents.

The exemption of the repairs of articles of all kinds does not extend to the materials used in making repairs, when such materials are in themselves taxable manufactures The exemption of car wheels, thimbles skeins and pipe; boxes and springs, tire and axles made of steel used exclusively tity of pork received in this market direct for vehicles, cars or locomotives, is restrictfrom New York, which fell short in weight, ed in the material from which they are made, and in the uses to which, and the way applied. They must be made of steel ticularizing him, as it was well known that way applied. They must be made of steel life people could, by possibility, be guilty to the inquiries of his visitors respecting and used exclusively for vehicles, cars or life people could, by possibility, be guilty to the inquiries of his visitors respecting to the inquiries of his v

The law exempts the finished umbrella ed your own theory." formation of your readers: It is acknowl. and parasol, and also the sticks and frames edged in New York that some inspectors made for the same, but the bendle is de By the tenth section of the act of July, directly on its arrival from the West, it bullion prepared for the use of platina and holds full weight, and even runs over. But watch makers, is exempt from internal tax. All bullion which is used by manufacturers is not therefore exempt from tax, but only such as is used and prepared under the provisions of the above named section. Bullion used in the manufacture of jewelry

s not exempt. Gold and silver rings, bracelets, pins gold pens, thimbles, spectacle frames, &c. ire regarded as wares. Yarn and warn are exempt from taxation when made and fabricated cloths or articles of wearing aploths or articles are liable to taxation under the provisions of section 94. Manufacturers having on hand yarns or warps on which a tax has been paid, are entitled to pay tax only in increased value where the same are made into cloth, or fabrics, or ar-

Wire on which no tax has been previously paid as wire is liable to a tax of five per cent. upon the price at which it is sold, rate. The amount of tax depends on the

Castings of iron of all descriptions not otherwise provided for are subject to a tax of \$3 per ton. The castings otherwise provided for are malleable iron castings, unfinished castings made expressly for locks, safes, looms, spinning machines, steam engines, hot air and hot water furnaces. and sewing machines and castings for iron

These castings when not sold or used for the casting is a part are exempt from taxathan those specially enumerated are liable

The words "castings of all descriptions" include castings of brass and other metals or combinations of metals, as well as cast ings of iron. Wooden ware, as used in the section of the new law, can only be construed to exempt such articles or implements of kitchen or household use, as are made exclusively of wood, and technically

Tubs, pails, chopping-boards and trays, wooden plates, bowls, dishes, spoons, knives, ladles, rollers, pins, moulds, prints, mortars, pestles, dippers, ironing boards, pastry and meat boards, washboards, clothes-sticks, clothes-horses, &c. Other articles made of wood, such as churns, boxes, kegs, firkins, fish kits, measures, saw frames, ladders, pumps, &c., are liable to an advalorem tax of five per cent.

Views of an Eminent Virginian. Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, one of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet, in a letter to the per? people of Alexandria, Va., inviting him to

speak, savs:

It is time to bury old differences in oblivion, and look to the present and the future. The Southern people have accepted the results of war in good faith. They have abolished slavery, repudiated he Confederate debt and abandoned the dogma out the prepayment of the Government tax. Plandout the prepayment of the Government tax. Plandout the prepayment of the Government tax. Plandout the conditions which were required of them as prerequisites to full restoration to their constitutional rights. These conditions were officially of-fered by the government of the United States, and

> To THE LADIES. Marry no man who is not an mirer of water-falls,

From the Petersburg Index. INTERVIEW WITH MR. DAVIS.

and the Distinguished Prisoner. We are happy to be able to lay before our readers this morning an authentic account of the interview between Mr. Davis and Mr. John D. Keily, about which the papers have, for the past few days, had so much to say, which was mere speculation. ly for. Our correspondent promises, as will be seen,

to follow this with another letter on the

Please let me say through your paper,

same theme:

con, accompanying me; that I wrote a fuleye. a letter to our martyr, Jeff. Davis, some weeks since, to which I got no response until the return of Mrs. Davis, he not being allowed to write; that in compliance with the spirit of that responce, I conversation that occupied that whole more being allowed to write; that in complihastened to Fortress Monroe, on the 17th ning. Our people al. love and revere on ing-glasses, nor picture frames made from inst., just as I have done many a time for late excellent President. To meet their moulding. These are subject to a tax of our poor soldiers, or poor negroes under craving to know something about him from five per cent. ad valorem, however made. sentence; that I proceeded to Washing- the heart, or inner life side of him, I will ton after seeing the terrible condition of write some two or three papers more on Mr. Davis, and have come back this mor- this subject. I ought not to close without ning, foot-sore and weary, not without saying that he evinces the most thorough hopes for the final safety of him, whom I con- spirit of forgiveness towards his enemies. scientiously believe to be about the ablest Like every sensible man, he separates the exempt. All other kinds, whether writing and best man in America. Prudence, whom wheat from the chaff, and does not condemn I seldom listen to, and whom I naturally the Northern people in mass-neither Demhate as the devil does holy water, makes ocrats, Republicans or Radicals are fiends ings, and the like, are taxable, and paper me silent for the present about my Wash- or angels. They and we are poor living made for tarring, if sold dry, is liable to a ington visit. I will tell all about it hereaf- mortals, following the best lights we have ter. Mr. Davis is greatly debilitated, and and should be charitable to one another declining very fast. During breakfast he faults. gave us some rich, sparkling gems of political wisdom from Burke, with his own comfelting purposes, etc., but a manufacturer ments on their folly, as rich as Burke's who makes articles of dress for the wear of original thoughts. I only remember one says: men, women and children from cloth of other such day spent in my life. It was at Lagrange in 1828, when Lafayette and Cardinal Mezzofonte were debating on high day with the Attorney General in regard to matters of literature and art, and I was a the trial of Jeff. Davis. Nothing definite mere silent absorbent of the golden treas-

papers that were brought in that morning. a very agreeable discussion, in which she maintained that the American people, cent. Iron drain and sewer pipes are ex- any on the earth; and I maintained, chief- or paroled by the Executive. It may come empt, but not gas or water mains or pipes. ly for argument's sake, that the aristocracy on at the next regular term. This will not be but not sarsaparilla, pop, root and the like markedly superior to the mass of the peo- journed, the District Judge and Attor table fibre are taxable when not used as a mation to a certain type of character which tricts subsequent to that adjournment, fixe and all the appliances of culture. She ciadapt themselves to, and more thoroughly embody the true principles of politeness, world. Just then I made a wicked query takes further action on the subject. that killed a good deal of this theory. Mrs. Davis, how do the many strangers that come here behave towards Mr. Davis?"

"Ah," said she, "almost all the Northern women that come here peer through the blinds in the most indelicate manner. so that we are often obliged to retire to the inner casemate to avoid their rude glances."

where and by whom best ministered and pose of having a personal interview with acquired, in which I felt proud that my the President, and to obtain a parole upon own maturely formed opinions were adopt- the grounds of ill-health, Mr. Davis is said the value of bullion used in the manufac- ed by this highly gifted and imperial mind- to have replied that any further efforts

At this time we saw a slender, shadowy tottering ferm approach the door. Someharms, &c., are regarded as jewelry; but posed of as noble men and asglorious God-jury of Virginia for treason and the evi the sparing of the lives of forty-seven Con- assassination of President Lincoln, it ren federate soldiers during the war. I got off ders him amenable to trial. Until after fourteen Federal soldiers condemned to the adjournment of the coming term of the death. I got his written permit-no order Circuit Court, he contended all action in man's bedside for a blessing of God upon

make him a suppliant for this benefiwhether that price is sixty cents, one dol- good God! How changed! The last time lar, or two dollars per pound. The law I saw him his brow seemed decked, not only with a crown of intelligent glory, but imposes a tax of 5 per cent. ad valorem.— only with a crown of intelligent glory, but The assessment of the tax must be at that with a sort of "primus inter pures"—halo of all the kingly chivalries of the past ages, oh! that voice, its timbre, cadence tone! "I am glad to see you, Mr. Keiley; your hair is whiter than it was that beautiful Autumn morning that you prayed by my bedside in Richmond. Your heart, too, has been seared. Well, thank God, amidst it all, and by it all, we are ripening for the skies." "Mr. Davis, has it never occurred to you that not victorious, but defeated causes, when founded on truth and honor, are finally victorious in the flow of the ages? Who was the greatest man, Tiberias at Caprea, sunk in the infamies of sensualarticles, machines, or instruments other and uttering those words of power amid

> them, they know not what they do?" True, said Mr. Davis, no good cause ever dies. Whatever was true in our theory of the most liberal spirit by New York mer State rights will live and be yet adopted by our Northern brethren. The American people are eminently thoughtful and practical, assimilating to themselves truth from The usual time given has been about form every point; witness their wonderful improvements in the practical arts. You the past ten days, circumstances have arisen know how the Normans conquered the Saxons at Hastings-how they oppressed and merchants, and which may have the effect wronged them; yet in the course of three of seriously curtailing credits. The ability centuries the ideas of the conquered subdu- of the Southern merchant to meet his notes ed their conquerors and led the United four months hence depends greatly upon Kingdom to the conquest of that very France whence the conquerors came. Cen- about which there is now so much doubt turies in the past were no more than decades in the present. I have no fear as to The Taxation of Deposite Savings Banks the ultimate triumph of our principles purified from whatever was wrong or selfish in them, as you and I have been purified by sorrow.

Do you remember, Mr. Davis, that couplet of Lady Guion's, translated by Cow-

"The path of sorrow and that path alone,

Leads to the place where sorrows are unknown.'

Yes. I remember it well. It is the compend of Christianity. The world has never yet fully appreciated that aspect—the ECCE old books probably then you have, Mr. Davis : let me recite to you an instance in the For further information, read the advertisement of the Superintendent in another column.

Rarz.—We learn that two negroes were recently arrested for having committed a rape upon the person of a young lady residing in South Washington precinet, in this county, during the Spring of 1865.

An investigation of the facts of the case was had before Justice Conoley, yesterday, which led life of Julian: He had oppressed and

which had three covers, one each for Mr. it would be more out of your way."

fast consisted of some nice rolls and toast,

Davis eat very sparingly.

Lomitted to mention in its proper place hat Mrs. Davis met him at the door, put her arms around his neck and kissed him After he was seated, she brought him their little child, which he kissed, seated on his knee, and, as I thought by the motion of his beautifully chiselled lips, prayed secret-

After breakfast, Bishop Green of Missis sippi, was introduced. The greeting was cordial and affectionate. Mr. Davis allu ded with great delicacy to some family af that I have just returned from Washing-ton, without any Bishop, Priest or Dea-

Hereafter I will give you a pen and ink picture of these two men and as they limned themselves on the canvass of memory. JOHN D. KEILEY.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

A letter, dated Washington, 19th inst.

United States District Attorney Chanler of Norfolk, had a lengthy consultation to was agreed upon, and Mr. Chanler is preparing a letter to Mr. Stanbury, urging the I arrived at the Fortress about an hour importance of bringing Mr. Davis to an before Mr. Davis left his prison. This time early trial, and asking the co-operation of I spent in reading some of the numerous the government to secure that end. Mr Chanier and Judge Underwood also had an Presently Mrs. Davis joined me, and we had interview with Judge Chase to-day on the same subject. Nothing can be definitely stated, except that the trial of Mr. Davis North and South, were as noble a people as | will come off, unless he shall be discharged of all lands, the real aristocracy, were in October, to which time the case was ad ple. I maintained that the catacombs of ney finding that the passage of the act Rome and Paris showed a gradual approxi- of Congress reorganizing the judicial dis was not even yet attained, except in the the legal term in November, and that the aristocracy of worth. She insisted that the holding of a court in October would thereheads of Phidias and Fraxitales were not fore be illegal. There is no doubt that the equalled in modern times with Christianity position of the Chief Justice with regard to the trial is unchanged. It may not be gen ted the remarks of many distinguished for- erally known that able lawyers, in view of eigners who called her attention to the fact the fact that the new law peither assigns that the American people could more easily the judges to the different districts nor gives them power to assign themselves. have serious doubts whether any district than any other democratic people in the courts can legally be held until Congress

In the late interview of Bishop Green and Mr. Keely with Mr. Davis, at Fortress Monroe, the latter is represented to have spoken despondingly on the subject of his trial taking place in October, but hopefully anticipated a speedy release by President Johnson, if the court decided in taking no action this term upon his case and the "Mrs. Davis, no refined, instinctively po- charges preferred against him. In answer of such grossness. So you have demolish- an interposition by his friends with President Johnson, and particularly to their de We then talked for a while about education, sire to proceed to Washington for the pur would be futile.

His counsel, Messrs. O'Conner and Reade, and other warm and influential thing in my heart told me it was Mr. Davis. friends, had visited President Johnson with Strange, mystic human heart, with its di- the same object, but, notwithstanding their vinations and prophecies! Bible of the entreaties and representations, the Presi true! Infallible God-word to every human | dent had expressed his inability to assume soul that has ever been magnetized with the responsibility of pardoning him, stating love! I had known this man at a time that under the charges contained in the when his word swayed an Empire com- bill of indictment brought in by the grand gifted women as has ever appeared in the dence adduced by the congressional com tide of time. I have obtained at his hands mittee respecting his complicity with the to allow me to visit all the Federal prist in his case should be suspended by his ons and alleviate, in all lawful ways, their friends. Bishop Greene also paid a visit to sufferings. I have prayed at this good Mrs. Davis, and in the course of the conversation, she expressed her fears for her him commensurate to the mercy he might husband, and added that she feared he extend to others, and that he might hope could not survive many months longer it for himself, should the changes of time ever kept in imprisonment.

> The Herald says: New York is now in the height of the fall business with the Southern States. Several thousand merchants from the larger cities South are here

and our hotels are crowded to overflowing Now, he was bent, broken, reeling. But with them. The sight of so many home spun suits and slouch hats on Broadway reminds the practiced New York eve of the prosperous ante bellum era. The lines of steamers and sailing packets running South are crowded with goods. They are gener ally filled up with freight within twenty-four hours after they commence loading. Charleston, Mobile, Wilmington, New Or leans and Galveston lines find themselves run down with business.

Since the resumption of peaceful intercourse with the South, merchants from that section have found little difficulty in procuring time on their payments. uals coming here last year, exhibiting a fail the agonies of the cross: "Father, forgive record for integrity and business capacity and offering to pay up as far as in their power on their old liabilities, were met in chants, and were given credit on all the goods they required. With few exceptions they have met their payments promptly. months. This fall, however, and within which have occasioned great anxiety to large the condition of the coming cotton crop

The commissioner of internal revenue ha issued a circular of instruction with reference to the tax imposed upon deposits in savings banks by the last internal revenue act. This act went into operation on Att gust 1st, and the returns for July are there fore made according to the old law. Re turns from the 1st of August are to be mad under the new law on the 1st of Januar next, and semi-annually thereafter. In as certaining the amount of taxable deposits all sums of \$500 and upwards to the name HOMO of Christ. I have read more in the of any person are to be included. In determining the average amounts of deposits the amounts on the 1st day of January and July of each year prior to the time of ma-

a terrible rebuke to unholy pride and self-confidence After prayer we proceeded to breakfast, the servant, "I were to throw it to heaven, OF RANDOLPH.

STATE NEWS.

NEW POST OFFICES.—We are indebted, As the Releigh Sentinel, to Dr. Jobe, Gen-Partal Agent for North Carolina, for me list of offices re-opened or es-

> lie, Granville, Wm. Overby. Prock, Randolph, Aaron York, etan, Rolessof, M. Q. Bryan, sville, Davidson, Franklin H. Finch. . Rockingham, Wm. H. Palmer. Columbus, David Struthers. Hyde, Abner B. Howard. rsh. Bladen, Miss Clara R. Link. Lenoir, Wm. W. Demry. Bladen, Sarah T. Monroe. Bowan, Jno. R. Goedman. tock, Wake, Miss Kate Chamblee. I. Bertie, Mrs. Mary C. Cox. Store, Anson, Martin J. Barnett. Mill. Lincoln, A. N. Alexander,

cham. Richmond, Nancy C. Terry. ity, Moore, Jonathan J. Martindale Granville, Catherine F Williams. Davie, Mary Caton. trace, Henderson, Miss Mary J. Alton. 's Fork, Catawba, Fred, R. Beck, s, Guilford, Mrs. Margaret Young. est, fredell, Marshall R. Steele Person, Mrs. Jacobina Millman i. Rutherford, Mrs. Jane Webb. ampton, Mrs. Eliza Beale. Guilford, Jonathan E. Cox. Cleaveland, Mrs. Harriet E.

> Mary J Stirdwalt. . Bladen, Harry P. Crowell. ery, Mrs. Fannie McKenzie. org, Mary A. Harrison. Iredell, Miss Mary D. Summers. Kiln, Stokes, Mrs. Harriet M.

1 Orange, Henry Stout. lowan, Mrs. Mary Owens. dell, Jno. A. McLeland. redell, Jas. L. Norman. Wilkes, Miss Rachel Sebastian. t, Warren, Amanda A. Egerton. Springs, Catawba, Martha J.

Henderson, David Williams. Orange, Sidney Holeman. lingham, James Scott. ord, Win. Archer. idson, Mrs. Mary B. Dusenbery tutherford, Miss Delphina Ayd

im, Wm. W. Gardner. Randolph, Wm. B. Maness. Randolph, Wm. H. Brower.

ar farmers ever taken more pains effort is being made to arrest the murderer. erers of tobacco in the world. seen many samples of the new crop at are fully equal to the best high-priced mules that were offered in our maket duror the season that is just closing. is our opinion that bright wrappers of furnished from this section in quansufficient to wrap all the common sek that will be offered in the Richmond,

neliburg, and Petersburg markets, be oles the large quantities which will be re-uired by our own manufacturers. ph S. Jones are candidates for the

both coming out at the solicitation of

emilidates to represent the Senatorial of Pa quotank and Perquimans.

a lot of new cotton. The first shipfrom Wayne county. The marks in to that it comes from the plantations or Gold boro', operated by J. K. Miller and Day & Van Der Baugh. These ark among us and we are glad to see them success they merit.

We understand that hundreds of pounds were broadcasted through the ads adjacent to the fields.

sented to the Ladies' Memorial Associof cometery of our deceased Confederate

his morning, that John Robinson, Esq., M., has been removed, and that H. L irant. Let., is to be his successor.

ection to the House in Anson.

H. K. Speed and Gen. William E. Mann

e candidates to represent the Senatorial district of Pasquotank and Perquimans. Raleigh Sentinel. THE COTTON CROP OF EDGECOMBE. - Many

id various speculations have been made relive to the growing cottonerop of this Co. ring was unpropitious for the plant d bad stands were common, almost uni-June and July were favorable and nt attained a good size, and bolls enty. Estimates were made by d be made, but August set in and with entably cool weather. In fact our an August. The consequence is ust everywhere and in many places rot .are not disposed to put the crop of the county higher than 10,000 bales.

Turboro' Southerner. ers at the late fire in this city.

Newbern Times.

An Elderly Lady Brutally Murdered Escape of the Murderer.

The city of Philadelphia again has been Public Nominations for the Legislature. | character enacted in that city for years. -The fiendish deed was committed on Wed-Mrs. Eliza M. Miller, an elderly lady, who of strangulation about her neck and breast. and surrounded with a pool of blood. The particulars of the tragedy as given in the Philadelphia papers are as follows:

Mr. Miller and Mrs. Miller's sister both on Wednesday morning, leaving Mrs. Miller alone in the house. Both took their

dinners with them. About the middle of the afternoon a lady thed in this State, with the names of o'clock in the morning, when Mrs. Miller, aged sixty-three years, was seen sweeping the steps, she had not been visible. who frequently was seized with fits, and when in this condition shricked in a frightful manner. Screams were heard from Mrs. Miller's, house but deeming that this unfortu nate creature had been taken in convulsions while on a call there, no attention was given to the matter. Familiarity with the circumstance had begotten comparative indifference to it.

Toward mid-afternoon this neighbor knocked at the front door of Mrs. Miller's house, and finding no response from within, went up the alley to the back gate, and entered the kitchen. To her horror she beheld lying on the floor, in the centre of a pool of blood, the body of Mrs. Miller. A razor was by the right hand, and the idea that presented itself to the discoverer of the tragedy was that the old lady had committed suicide. The neighborhood was speedily roused and the police called in. An examination of the body at once showed that a frightful murder had been

committed: that the unfortunate lady had been grappled by the throat, stunned by three heavy blows upon the back of the head, and that her throat had then been severed from ear to ear. A colored hood or working-bonnet which belonged to deceased was found on a table in the room, and on it were spots of blood. Blood marks were discovered on the table, and also on the wall close by the table.

By frugality and thrift the Millers had ccumulated some \$900 dollars, which they kept in the house. This money was found safe in its place of deposit. Whoever did the murder seems to have been actuated by other motives than those of plunder. No thing in the house appeared to be missing.

The unfortunate husband first learned of the commission of the damning deed from the lips of his employer. He seemed stunned at the tidings, stupefied and bewildered. His grief was too terrible to dissolve itself in tears. The sister went into convulsions when the information was confided to her, and has since been lying in a state of coma. The deceased, as well as the rest of the family, were noted as being very quiet, respectable, and exemplary people. The entire family were on the best of terms The Torsers Crop.-From the best in- with everybody in the neighborhood, and produced in this country, dy has created great excitement, and every

The Force she Sent into the Field Ac- dent in the recess.

ceptance of the Conditions by the Sol- As to the case on which the question now

To the Editor of the Metropolitan Record: as I will state. The heavy wind yester- State, and much better than in many.— er there is a vacancy there is a power to fill in married the cotton on the stock very North Carolina may probably never receive it. justice from the historians of the war for the gallant part she sustained in the late bloody drama, and therefore I may be excused for mentioning a few historical facts, at Patterson, New Jersey, on Wednesday for I entirely concur in the old Latin pro- night. It was, in point of snorting, bellowthe next was well known for his destroit to the Southern cause. He resides for the city of Raleigh, and has recently the war was fought and won by North Carbours, abusing the late Confederate Government of the Southern cause. olina troops, under the command of the ernment, praising himself and his peculiar then Colonel, but now Lieutenant-General loyalty, telling how he used to rejoice at ges of land, in the North Eastern part of D. H. Hill; but it is not so generally known, every Union success, and shed bitter tears though none the less true, that on the 9th over every Confederate victory, attacking Rayner, for the location of the monument, of April, 1865, immediately before the surther President and favoring his impeach-

Southern independence. NEAT LEGISLATURE. - A friend in whites and blacks, North Carolina sent into of "going off half cocked." uifor Linforms us that the following ex- the Confederate army 120,000 well-armed setlent ticket will be supported by the soldiers. Upon the ensanguined hills scribed as having been remarkably limited. Gained anything by going to law.

Soldiers around Gettysburg, on the burning sands Botts evidently had spoken in Patterson Legislature, viz: For the Senate, Peter near Charleston, on the blood-stained once too often.—Richmond Whig. Adams. Esq.: for the House of Commons, heights of Missionary Ridge, around the Generously Waiving the Civil Rig beleagured trenches of Petersburg, on every carnage-covered field of Southern Everett is announced as a candi- valor, and in the dreary hospitals of Richage for re-election to the House of Com- mond, were to be found the gallant, dauntess, suffering, fearless old "Tar-heels. Gen. A. J. Dargan is a candidate for re- And now, since "grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front," those battle-Mr. C. L. Cobb and Col. Joseph S. Jones scarred veterans have returned to their e candidates for the House of Commons, homes, determined to repair the disasters of war, and work as vigorously in the more congenial pursuits of peace; and as the reing with their ripening grain, and marks of returning industry on every side, where

> History in vain may search for a parallel to equal the vigor and earnestness with so. But he say he won't go." which the Southerners, though defeated, Planter .- "Well, Pompey, suppose you deprived of all their property, and render- go to the Freedmen's Bureau, state your ed destitute by four years of unprecedented grievance, and apply for assistance to have suffering, resumed their peaceful avoca- this man ejected. tions, and realized the stern necessities of | Pompey .- (Scratching his head for some

PLAIN TALK.—They have had some tall From all we can gather from the different preaching at the Saratoga Opera House.— "The preacher," says a letter, "took for his in precise were pointed and practical, and some of them created loud laughter. He objected to so much minerology, physiology, chronology and such other 'ologies' in nerced at once. The route will pass near Indian Landing, at the head of Sevem river, ology, sweep-ology and wash-ology would be far more desirable.'"

To purposes of a useful life, a little mend-ology, sweep-ology and wash-ology would be far more desirable."

To connect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal substitutes, and had never felt or known substitutes, and had never felt or known by experience the great ability and genius of one of the greatest military heroes of the Confederacy.

A boy named Powers broke his neck at by experience the great ability and genius of one of the greatest military heroes of the Confederacy.

The canal will be commenced at once. The route will pass near Indian Landing, at the head of Sevem river, thence to the Magothy river. This route ology, sweep-ology and wash-ology would be far more desirable."

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iows, states that seventeen men, direct from Montana, benefits of the proposed canal.

**Corn is worth in Tuscalcosa, Ala, 55 at 10 and 10 are now without any means of substitutes. The recipits continue light by river, and there is little or though the proposed the floyloge, one day last week, while trying to one of the greatest military heroes of the Confederacy.

A boy named Powers broke his neck at floyloge, one day last week, while trying to one of the greatest military heroes of the Confederacy.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iows, states the flow of the following prices: Common at 22; no. 3, 25 at 10 and 1 General Contenue of them created found laughter. He with the Chesapeake bay has been definite of one of them created found laughter. He with the Chesapeake bay has been definite of one of the greatest military heroes of the contenue of one of the greatest military heroes of the contenue of the greatest military heroes of the greates at Wilmington, promptly forwarded twenty-five dollar, for the benefit of the sufferfor purposes of a useful life, a little mendthence to the Magothy river. This route

to their conquerors.

From the Baltimore Transcript. Mr. Jeff. Davis.

We trust there may be some foundation the scene of a terrible murder, which, next for the rumor, that if Mr. Davis is not tried to the massacre of the Dearing family, ex- at the October term, his release may be ceeds in atrocity any tragedy of a similar looked for soon after. We cannot persuade ourselves that the American people desire the blood of this unfortunate and suffering nesday morning, but was not discovered man. All intelligent men know that the until late in the afternoon. The victim was political principles upon which he acted are those in which the people of his section was found in her own house with her throat have been educated and which they concut in a terrible manner, three wounds on scientiously hold. They have been trained her head penetrating the skull, and marks from infancy to regard the supreme allegiance of the citizen as due to the State. and have been as honest in that belief as their opponents have been of the opposite Nay, more, the leaders of the extreme Radical party, have themselves proclaimed, ever went to their work as usual about 6 o'clock and over again, the same secession doctrine upon which Mr. Davis acted. Nor has he made himselfindividually odious, more than any other Southern man, by the manner in which he vindicated what he believed residing next door wondered that since 8 to be the right. On the contrary, he was conspicuous during his whole administration for the moderation and humanity of There was a woman in the neighborhood good deal of bitter denunciation from big- lad for fooling him, and dropped the case ots and extremists in his own section. Dr. ter, and this was no less evident to those prize but reflection made him shrewder, and power. Personally, there is no prom- money for him, and make a rendezinent man connected with the Southern vous where both should take their deparhis sufferings, and reverence his private plete disclosure. The gold had vanished, madness which not one of them is guilty of, ning captured by Tom Dryden in the St. Mr. Davis is just the last man who would Charles Treatre. - N. O. Pic. ever be trusted again with the management of such an enterprise.

THE APPOINTING POWER.—An opinion is oublished at length from the Attorney General of the United States in regard to the power of the President where appointments o office have been made in the recess prior to the last session of the Senate, and there was a failure during the session to make a permanent appointment, either by the refusal of the Senate to confirm the nominee, a failure to act on the nomination or other cause, to make another temporary appoint ment in the present recess. In his discussion of the subject the Attorney General takes up the general question whether the President can fill up a vacancy in the reess which existed in the prior session.— After a review of the precedents established since the foundation of the Government, and an examination of the Constitution and exising laws on the subject, he arrives consequently of the original question sub-

mitted to him. The clause of the Constitution under which the question arises is as follows:-"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the The Torsector Crop.—From the best information we can obtain from farmers in this part of Virginia and the adjoining part of Virginia and the world, her entire time being the part of Virginia and the world, her entire time being devoted to household affairs. The tragequently passed upon by his predecessors.— Mr. Wirt in 1823, Mr. Taney in 1832, and Mr. Legare in 1841, concur in opinion that bales raised in the South. The prospect is vacancies first occurring during the session The Old North State and the Late War of the Senate may be filled by the Presi-

> diers and People - The Philadelphia Con- arises, which was that of a postmaster appointed and not confirmed, and since reappointed, the Attorney General says: "It is not clear that the vacancy which exists after the adjournment of the Senate, can be Dear Sir: Having been a constant and delighted reader of your truly valuable particle appointment fills the office, and the per ever since the close of the late war, and language of the constitution is that 'it shall observing that among your many correspective at the end of the next session.' There ondents very few, if any write from North is no vacancy until the Senate adjourns. Carolina, I will take the liberty of tres- The Attorney General then takes the ground assing upon your time and the patience of that a "vacancy" implies duration, and that our numerous readers, to give some active word "happen" used in the constitu-count as to what is being done in the "Old tion need not apply to the beginning of a North State." It might very naturally have vacancy any more than to any other period been supposed that, as the war closed in during the time it exists. The words might this State, Gen. Johnston's surrender being be construed: "If a vacancy happens to exmade at Greensboro', and as a natural consequence of the disbanding of large bodies opinion of his predecessors. He then consequence soldiery, much confusion and a terrible siders the spirit of the section, and constate of disorder and anarchy should have cludes that it confirms this construction of prevailed among us; but happily for us, the the mere letter. Executive power is always same orderly, conservative, law-abiding principle which has always characterized North of the Government shares the President's Carolinians, at that trying hour shone power to nominate officers to see that the forth most conspicuously; order was soon laws are faithfully executed. He is held rerestored, the laws respected, and in a short sponsible, and we could hardly expect to time the machinery of government was find his hands tied by a section which working as smoothly as in any Southern would frustrate all these provisions. Wher

render of General Lee on the ever-memor- ment, and advocating the constitutional able hills of Appomattox Court House, amendment. He thought the negroes were North Carolina troops, commanded by an- not prepared for suffrage, and if it were one of the notes and giving him the other; other distinguished son of the old North given them that they would vote for "Bob State—Major-General Bryan Grimes, made Lee" for President in preference to either the last charge and fired the last rolley for Grant or Johnson. He gave it as his deliberate opinion that Seward had lost his With a population of less than a million mind, and that old Greely was in the habit mit Hans;" but as he went along home he

A friend tells the following good story, which merits being put on record. A gentleman of this city, owning a large plantation on Santee, gave a good house, formerly the overseer's, to a trusty negro, one of the superintendents of the estate. A white famiv of squatters, however, held possession of from entering on his rights. He went back holding either denomination to the light. to the planter, his late master, and com-plained, when the following dialogue en-the holes, the value of a piece of money is sults of their labors we now see fields way plained, when the following dialogue en-

Planter.-"But, Pompey, the house is but a short time since Sherman's "bum- yours,—you are the lawful owner; and no are to be distinguished by one and two permers" were rioting in all their fiendish work one has any right to occupy it without your fcrated stars. consent.

Pompey.-"Yes, massa, I done tole'm

the day by a quiet and patient submission time in an uneasy state of inability to make Longstreet," awaiting shipment at East Bosup his mind,) "No, sah, I can't do dat; I ton wharf for a Galveston, Texas railroad, would't like to take advantage of my color." had its name and some of the gilded work would't like to take advantage of my color." Chas. Ev. News.

LATEST NEWS From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 8. Some two months ago a dealer on the

New Basin became uneasy for the safety of \$500 in pure gold coin, which he had by Canadian Advices. NEW YORK, Sept. 26. hard efforts gathered to himself for that ndefinite but certain period, known as a rainy day," is on him and his riches have lown away. Not considering it just the while returning from Quebec to Ottawa. thing to place his wealth in bank, he looked around his house to find a secure hiding lace. Behind his counter was a pile of filled cigar boxes. One of these he took from the bottom row, and transferred the the Atlantic. contents, filling the void with the yel-

The Pittsburg Convention low boys, replacing the box in its former PITTSBURG, Sept. 26. dusty position, where he considered prying Gov. Cox, of Ohio, the permanent President of hands and eyes would not enter. But youththe Convention, made a long address to-day, decidedly hostile to the President. ful manhood is prone to smoking, and a boy in his employ in surreptitiously choosing a few of the weed for his private mouth, unaccountably picked out the precious cas-HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 26. ket from the bottom and handed it to his

afternoon.

confederate, a man named Geo. Ranigan, who is the sole possessor of one leg. Greedily, Ranigan grasped the box and was about to help himself to a regailing his spirit, exposing himself thereby to a smoke. In whispering ire he cursed the to the floor, when singularly pleasant ling-Craven expresses in his book his profound ling broke the stillness. Ranigan's ears convictions, derived from intimate personal are sharp on sounds, and his hunger for intercourse with Mr. Davis in prison, of the tobacco was changed for a thirst for gold. depth and sincerity of his religious charac- His first impulse was to confiscate the who knew him when he was in prosperity when he induced the boy to steal the movement, with the single exception of ture hence, carrying away another man's General Lee, who deserves more the re- property. Without detection they arrived spect and forbearance of his enemies. The at Atlanta, Ga. Once there, Ranigan serelease of such a man could do no harm in cured the gold and deserted his dupe, the any point of view. He has no longer any influence with the Southern people, for his way, the boy, not long ago, returned to his home and was induced to make a comthough they sympathise profoundly with his home, and was induced to make a comvirtues, they look upon him none the less and Ranigan was not to be found, but the as possessing neither political foresight or cash could not last long, and the man longadministrative ability. Even if they anti- ed for his old haunts here. By slow stages cipated another attempt at independence, a he arrived back, and was last Tuesday eve-

Gold With Wings.

THE CROPS.

THE COTTON CROP.—The frequent rains that have fallen in this section within the last two weeks have greatly increased the cotton worm. Within the last few days we have heard numerous complaints of their ravages on the sandy lands, whilst the cotton fields on the black lands are represented as completely denuded of their leaves. That the cotton crop of this section will be one of the poorest ever raised, is a point upon which there is no diversity of opinion here. One-fourth of the crop of 1860, is, we should think, a liberal estimate for the crop of 1866.—Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon.

THE CROPS.—It is useless to speak of the crops in this section of the State. It is well known that the cotton crop is almost an entire failure. We yesterday, however, conversed with an intelligent young gentleman who had just returned from an exat the affirmative of the proposition, and tensive trip through Southwest Alabama and the best farming portions of Mississippi. He traveled by private conveyance, and therefore, had a good opportunity to view the crops. He informed us that the prospect was truly disheartening. What with the caterpillar, boll worm, army worm

crop, and that the general estimate now, is

that there will be less than a million of

too gloomy to contemplate. Montgomery Mail.

THE CROPS IN TEXAS. - We have conversed with intelligent planters from some of the most populous counties of Middle Texas, and have also seen letters from the like sources, from which we gather that the late rains have very seriously injured the prospects for the coming crop of cotton. The devastation of the worm would have been no serious injury, as the devouring of the leaves would and did only cause the bolls to open so much sooner; but unfortunately, just as the bolls were opening and ready for picking, the recent rains washed a great portion of the cotton into the dirt .-It is to be hoped that the weather in the country, like here, has moderated, as the longer the rains continue the greater will be the injury. We notice from our exchanges that the rains have been general throughout the middle and eastern portion of the State, whilst in the West we hear of complaints made of the exceeding dry weather. The McKinney Messengers report an unusual large quantity of rain having fallen for two weeks prior to 31st ult., and reports the

river remains to be seen. New Orleans Bee. THE LAW.-Two Dutchmen, who built and used in common a small bridge over a stream which ran through their farms, had a dispute concerning some repairs which it required, and one of them positively refused to bear any portion of the expense necessary to the purchase of a expense necessary to the purchase of a cause than its adaptation to agricultural plank. Finally, the aggrieved party went purposes; or in lieu of the above land, real crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 6 70 to a neighboring lawyer, and placing ten dollars in his hand, said :

Trinity river again over its banks. How

"I'll give you all dish moneys if you'll make Hans do justice mit de bridge.' "How much will it cost to repair it?" asked the honest lawyer. "Not more than five dollar," replied the

"Very well," said the lawyer, pocketing "take this and go get the bridge repaired; 'tis the best course you can take."

"Yaas," said the Dutchman, slowly

'yaas, dat ish more better as to quarrel shook his head frequently, as if unable, The enthusiasm of the multitude is de- after all, to see quite clearly how he had

NEW SYSTEM OF COINAGE.-The Philadelphia Telegraph says: A new system of small coinage is now under consideration by the government, and will in all probability be adopted. The proposed new cent is to be made of nickel, the same as at present, but the centre of the coin has a raised star, the nucleus of which is represented by a hole through the coin. two-cent pieces have two perforated stars, the house, and the freedman was debarred and the three-cent coins three. Thus, by unmistakably known. The half-dimes and dimes are a larger coin of better metal, but

> GEN. LONGSTREET. -The La Crosse Democrat makes the following notice of a contemptible Yankee at the Hub: For down-right contemptible small potato

> meanness of the mustard seed size, a Massachusetts Abolition Yankee "bears the palm. An elegant new locomotive, the "General

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Canadian special dispatch says that a sloop was seized at Toronto on suspicion of having con-nection with the Fenian members of the Cabinet, The Europa and Tarifia have arrived at Quebec with troops.

The Priests offered to purchase the Parliament is said

tary buildings at Ottawa. The movement is said to have reference to the Pope eventually crossing

The Steamship Cuba arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, and is due at Boston on Thursday

Markets. New York, Sept. 26-Noon. Gold 1443. Sterling Exchange 8 per cent. prem. Cotton quiet. Flour firmer. Wheat 3@5 cents better. Pork quiet at \$32 87. Lard dull. Rosin teady. Spirits Turpentine quiet.

Per Atlantic Cable.

Heavy Rains_Markets. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26. Much rain has fallen during the past week, and little progress with the harvest has been made.— The grain trade is generally improved, but businers is checked by the advance

Flour firm at an advance of 1s. since Tuesday Wheat has advanced 1d. since Tuesday : Winter Red 11s @11s. 9d.; Red Spring 10s.@11s. 3d. Corn and 9d.@1s. higher.

Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 26. Wheat advancing and 2s. @ 3s. higher on the sales of the week. Sugar firm and 6d. higher.—Coffee is tending upwards. Tea steady. Rice active and advancing. Spirits Turpentine quiet at

OUR MID-NIGHT DISPATCHES.

American Ministry in France_His Qual. ification as Naval Officer at the Port of New York.

The New York Evening Express denies the re-port that General Dix has been appointed Minis-ter to France by the President, and says that he nualified to-day as Naval Officer at that port, and gave security.

The report of General Dix's appointment as Corron, & b.,
Minister to France was denied from the State DeOrd. to Mid'g 31 @ 33 partment.

Celebration of the Centenary of American Methodism-Importation of Specie_Ma- Dundee rine Intelligence.

ebrated by a large meeting, last evening, at which subscription of over \$600,000 was raised to aid in establishing and endowing Colleges.

The Steamers City of London and Hansa brought
FEATHERS, Arrived-Steamers Raleigh, from New Orleans, FISH, & bbl., City, from Richmond, and San Salvador,

rrom San Francisco_Mexican Advices, &c. San Francisco, Sept. 26. Herring, The Steamer Moses Taylor sailed for San Juan gether with the most of his officers and a large

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26-P. M. The Globe Cotton Mills were destroyed by fire

New York, Sept. 26-6 P. M. Gold 1454. Cotton firm-sales of 2,000 bales; Gold 1454. Cotton firm—sales of 2,000 bales; Uplands 37½; Orleans 39½ cents. Flour firmer—sales of 1,195 bbls. at \$16\$. Lard dull at 16½@19½ cents ½ fb.— Rice, rough0 00 @ 0 00 from store 2 62½@ 2 75 Carolina, ... 14 @ 15 Sugar quiet at 10½@11½ cents ½ fb.— East India... 00 @ 0 14 @ 15 Cuba ... 14 @ 00 Naval Stores quiet. Coffee dull. Texas Wool 27 Green... 4½@ 5 C... ... 16 @ 16½ C... .

Flour active; high grades scarce. Wheat steady. Corn firm; yellow 92@93 cents > bushel. Oats firm—sales at 49@50 cents > bushel. Provisions very quiet. Pork \$35 50. Coffee firm; Rio 18@ 19½ cents \$\mathre{B}\$ fb. Old Sugars dull. Whiskey firm—Western \$2 43@\$2 44 \$\mathre{B}\$ gallon.

Property Exempt from Sale. The laws of Georgia exempt from sale the following property of every debtor who is the head of a family, by virtue of any pro-

cess whatever: 1. Fifty acres of land, and five additional acres for each of his or her children under Brandy... 4 00 @ 9 00 Medium....30 @ the age of sixteen years. This land shall much this will injure the crops along the include the dwelling house, if the value of such house and improvements does not exceed \$200: Provided, That none of the above land be within the limits of the city, town or village, and does not include any cotton or wool factory, saw or grist mill, or cotton or wool factory, saw or grist mill, or any other machinery propelled by water or steam, the value of which exceeds the sum of \$200; and provided, also, that such land of \$200; and provided that such land of \$200; and provided that such land cotton, such as the sum of \$200; and provided that such land cotton, such as the such land cotton Goods, per bale. shall not derive its chief value from other Flaxseed, per bush. cause than its adaptation to agricultural Pea Nuts,...

> 3. One cow and calf. 4. Ten head of hogs and fifty dollars Pea Nuts,

worth of provisions, and five dollars worth, additional, for each child. 5. Beds, bedding and common bedsteads, sufficient for the family.

6. One loom, one spinning wheel, and

two pairs of cards, and 100 pounds of lint

cotton. 7. Common tools of trade of himself and wife. 8. Equipments and arms of a militia sol-

dier, and trooper's horse. 9. Ordinary cooking utensils and table crockery. 10. Wearing apparel of himself and fam-

ily.

11. Family Bible, religious works and school books. 12. Family portraits.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—A NEW STAY half-price, when of good quality, inferior being LAW—The Poor.—A special committee of the South Carolina Legislature has report
the South Carolina Legislature has report
for virgin and yellow dip, \$\notinus 280 ms., and nard at half-price, when of good quality, inferior being subject to a deduction. The receipts and sales are the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sestions, for the County of Sampson, qualified as executor of the last Will and testament of M. C. self.

ed in favor of the issue of State bonds to the amount of \$250,000 for the purpose of buying corn for the destitute—the recipients to give notes payable within twelve months. The same committee reported adversely on a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to purchase provisions for those in want. The State Senate has passed a bill designed to effort there has been a civil a virgin. Yellow Dig. Friday. 243. \$3.75. a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to purchase provisions for those in want. The State Senate has passed a bill designed to effect a stay of executions, without incurring the objection of unconstitutionality urged against stay laws. It provides for a post-ponement of the terms of the Courts of Common Pleas. The House has not yet acted on this bill.

Thursday. 65... 400... 400

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—For the week just ended there has been a steady demand for this article, and the price has improved a shade on previous quotations. There has been some enquiry for foreign shipment, and the bulk of the purchases have been for that purpose. The receipts both by river and railroad have been small, and parcels ents for white, tax paid, according to quality of packages. We quote sales as follows:

ton wharf for a Galveston, Texas railroad, had its name and some of the gilded work upon the tender defaced by coal tar, a few evenings since, out of spite to the individ
evenings since, out of spite to the individ
en obstinate man!" said the accord "if the second "if the THE CANAL EXTENSION.—The Annapolis whose name it bore. The work, doubt an obstinate man!" said the second, "if continued to rule firm for all grades, and prices my life is spared I will."

Penian Excitement in Canada. TORONTO, C. W., Sept. 22.—This even ing's Daily Telegraph says: The government has issued a circular to the county attorneys and police magistrates, instructing them to order the seizure of all arms in the possession of parties who they consider as dangerous to the public peace, and all persons known or suspected of having connection with the Fenians will be vigorously prosecuted. Three Fenians were commited to jail to-day; and a list of several hundred names, including some well-known resident of this city, is now in the hands of the police, and most strict inquiries are being made by the police and detectives now in the city in regard to everything connect-

ousiness is not satisfactorily explained, they will be committed to jail under the habe as corpus act of last Parliament. A special session of Magistrates is now being held at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, for the purpose of organizing a night patrol. It has been decided to swear in one hundred and fifty men in each ward-wellknown freeholders and householders under the statute-and these are to be drilled, at least two nights in the week, in the use of arms, and a certain number are to patrol their respetive wards every night. The chief of police has petitioned the police commissioner for an increase of the police

Edwin-You see, dearest, a fellow can't exist without his heart, and as you happen to have mine, of course I can't exist without you. Angelina-O, you absurd creature!

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

It should be understood that our quotaions generally represent the wholesale price. filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid

BEESWAY, 75 31 @ 33 LUMBER, BEEF CATTLE, Stea Sawed (River, F1'r Bds. .18 00 @22 00 Wide do .14 00 @18 00 BRICES, Wide do .14 00 @18 00 @18 00 @28 M..... 12 00 @20 00 Scantling 12 00 @15 00 Barrels, 8p'ts T., each. Molasses, # gallon, 2nd hand. 4 25 @ 4 50 Cuba......50 @ 60 New......4 75 @ 5 25 Sugar house. 50 @ 55 Rosin, pale 6 25 @ 6 50 do No. 1..4 50 @ 6 25 Strict Mid'g 33 @ 34 do No. 2..2 50 @ 3 00 do No. 3..0 00 @ 2 25 Gunny, #yd 40 @ 42 Spirits Turpenti Dundee......35 @ 371 Rope, \$ b...20 @ 21 Corn Meal., New York, Sept. 26-P. M. ₩ bushel. 1 50 @ 1 55 OILS, ₩ gallon Sperm....0 00 @ 3 00 Linseed...1 85 @ 2 00 The Centenary of American Methodism was cel- Domestics, Sheeting, Machinery.2 00 @ 2 50 Yarn, \$5 tb 2 60 @ 2 75 Kerosene.....80 @ 85 PEA NUTS, .00 @ 50 7 bushel. .2 00 @ 2 50 POTATOES, Sweet, bush 1 25 @ 1 50 Mackerel,
No. 1 ...00 00 @25 50
No. 2 ...00 00 @22 00
No. 3 ...00 00 @19 00
No. 3 ...00 00 @19 00
No. 3 ...00 00 @19 00 Mullets ... 10 50 @11 00 | Hams...... 24 @ 25

Destruction of large Cotton Mills by Fire. GUUE, # B. 18 @ 20 Cheese 16 @ 23 GUNNY BAGS 35 @ 40 PORK, Northern, # bbl., Guano, Peruvian, Per ton. 105 00 @ 110 00 Thin " 00 00 @35 00 Corn 1 00 @ 1 15 Alum, bush 0 60 @ 65 IRON, % 16., English, ass'd 8 @ 10 Contract . 4 00 @ 5 50 American, ref. 0 @ 10

American, sheer. . . . 9 @ 10 Swede 10 @ 12 R. O. hhd 35 00 @40 00 | Note | Liquors, & gal., (domestic,) Mill, inferior to ord.... 6 00 ord.... 6 00 @10 00 Whiskey, Whiskey, Bourbon . . 2 50 @ 5 00 Tallow, b... 10 @ 12

Per Steamer. Per Sailing Vessel. Crude Turpentine per bbl. \$0 00 @ \$0 70 \$ 00 @ \$0

00 @ 12 2 10 @ Flaxseed,.....per bush. TO BALTIMORE.
Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 @ 0 75 0 60 @ Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 @ 0 90 0 75 @

> Cotton, per lb.
> Pea Nuts, per bush. REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARkets for the week ending Thursday, Sept.

TURPENTINE-In the market for this article we have to report a firmer feeling throughout the week just ended, and the price has advanced 25 13. The library of a professional man, in cents on soft over previous quotation. The arriactual practice or business, not exceeding vals continue meagre, and are principally of small \$300 in value, and to be selected by him- lots, which are readily taken when offered at \$4

Friday 41 bbls. at 58@59 cts. for white,

TAR.—The receipts for some time past have been exceedingly small, and insufficient to supply the demand. Only 92 bbls. brought in during the week, which found ready sale at \$2 40 39 bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEF—There is a fair stock of beeves in butchers' hands, and at present there is very little demand—only a prime article finding quick sale. We quote on the hoof at 8@10 cents 20 fb. net. as in quality. Sheep are rather acares.

B. h. net, as in quality. SHEEP are rather scarce, and in some demand. A few sdroves would find purchasers at \$2 25@\$3 each. purchasers at \$2 25@\$3 each.

BARRELS—In empty spirit barrels we have nothing of importance to report. There is a fair supply of both second hand and new ones in receivers' hands, and there is only a light demand. We quote small transactions during the week as follows: Second hand \$4@\$4 50; and new \$4 25@\$5 each, as in quantity and quality.

BEZEWAX—Is in mederate request, and finds yearly sale at \$2@\$3 cents \$9 fix.

ready sale at 32@33 cents \$9 B. Corron—The market shows considerable firmed with Fenianism.

From this time forward every railroad train and steamboat arriving in the city will be closely watched, and all suspicious characters searched and arrested; and if their business is not satisfactorily explained, to-day (Thursday) at 33 cents for m we quote the market as closing firm at this price with an advancing tendency.

Corn Meal.—The market is moderately sup-

plied, and we quote from the mills at \$1 45@\$1 60 bushel, in lots to suit. Eggs_Sell readily from carts at 38@40 cents ?

FLOUR .- A few small lots of State brands have been received, and are selling from store at \$16@ \$16 50 for superfine and \$17 for family. The market is moderately supplied with Northern brands, but mostly of the lower grades, which are rather is moderately supplied with Northern brands, but mostly of the lower grades, which are rather slow of sale. We quote from store as follows, according to quality and quantity: \$8@\$8 50 for fine, \$9 25@\$10 50 for superfine, and \$13@\$17 \$\gamma\$ bbl. for family, Wilmington inspection.

FERTILIZERS—Sell from store at the following quotations: Peruvian Guano \$107@\$110; Pacific do., \$85; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., \$75; Snow-dan's Manipulated do. \$75; E. F. Cov's Superphose.

den's Manipulated do., \$75; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65; Ober's Cotton and C. rn Compound, \$68; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$68; Snowden's Amoniated Potash Phosphate, \$65 \$ FISH. - Several parcels of Mullets have been received during the week and we quote sales from wharf of 207 bbls. at \$7@\$7 17 \$\emptyset\$ bbl.

GRAIN.-In the Corn market we have nothing new to report for the week just ended. None has been received since our last, and we have no trans actions to report except in the small way; there is, however, a full supply in desiers' hands, and the demand is limited. We quote from store at \$1 10@\$1 15 for mixed and yellow, and \$1 25@\$1.30 for mixed and yellow, and \$1 25@\$1.30 for mixed and yellow. \$1 30 for white, in lots to suit. ---- OATS. -There is merely a retail demand for this article, and market moderately supplied. Cargo price nominal at 60 cents.——PEAS.—Are scarce, and in moderate demand. We quote Cow at \$1 40@\$1 45 \$\mathfrak{D}\$ bushel.—Rice.—The market is poorly supplied, and we quote clean as selling from store at 144@15 cents for Carolina and 134@14 cents # fb. for

ndia.

HAY.—Is in brisk demand, and the supply on market is very light. None received for the week, and consequently we have no sales to report.

Last cargo sale of Northern was at \$1 25 \$100

LIME.—Is in moderate demand, and stock of good has become nearly worked off. We quote from store at \$2 25 \$\text{cask}\$.

LUMBER.—River—No sales that we are aware of. See table for quotations.

POTATOES.—The market is pretty well supplied with both Sweet and Irish, and demand light.—We quote the former at \$1 25@\$1 50 \$\mathfrak{D}\$ bushel, and the latter at \$3 50@\$3 75 \$\mathfrak{D}\$ bbl.

POULTRY—Comes in sparingly, and is in moderate request. We quote from carts at 25@40 cents for chickens, and 40@55 cents for grown fowls.

Provisions.—In the market for Bacon we have no material alteration to notice since last report.

The stock of N.C. on market is nearly light and The stock of N. C. on market is very light, and careely any coming in, and in some instances nigher prices have been obtained for small lots.— We quote at 23 cents for sides, 22@23 cents for hog round, and 24@26 cents # lb. for hams, as in quantity and quality. The stock of Western is fully fair, and demand light. We quote from store at 20@21 cents for shoulders, and 22@23 cents \$\epsilon\$ b. for sides.——LARD.—N. C. make is scarce, and would sell readily at 24@25 cents. There is a moderate supply of Northern on market, which sells from store at 22@23 cents # B.—Pork.— The supply of Northern is very light, and prices have advanced. We quote sales from store at

SALT—Is in merely retail enquiry, and the stock on market is fully adequate for present wants.—We quote Liverpool ground as selling from wharf at \$2.622@\$2.75 \$\tilde{\Phi}\$ sack, as in quantity. Alum

sells from store in the small way at 75@80 cents bushel-Dushel-Shingles—Are in rather better enquiry for building purposes, and we quote sales during the week at \$2 75@\$3 for Common, and \$4@\$5 P M. for Contract.
Timber.—The market continues to rule exceed-

ingly dull, in the absence of the usual demand for mill purposes, and it is very difficult to effect sales. Several rafts are now on market unsold. We quote only two or three rafts as sold during the week at only two or three rafts as sold during the week at \$10@\$10 50 for common, knd \$13 for fair mill.

Wood—Is brought in slowly, and the market is almost bare. There is a brisk demand, and boat loads would sell readily at \$2.75@\$3 for pine and ash, and \$8 25@\$3 50 \$\text{g} cord for oak.

Freights.—The market has ruled dull since our last. Several vessels have arrived during the week, and the quantity of barrel freights now offering shipment is very light and scarcely sufficient for the vessels in port. See table for last rates

1.000 feet. Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$26 00 @ 28 00

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending Sept. 27th, 1866. COASTWISE.

To New York-1,036 bbls. spirits turpentine; 9,729 do. rosin; 308 do. tar: 114 bales cotton; 4 do. sheeting; 10 bushels flaxseed; 45 empty barrels; 4,000 juniper staves; 29 bags and 2 bbls. rotatoes; 3 bbls. wax; 12 tons iron; 22 packages To Philadelphia—132,000 feet lumber; 9.000 juniper staves.
To Baltimore—49 bbls. spirits turpentine; 514

do. rosin; 23 bales cotton; 15,000 feet imber; 39 bbls. copper ore; 8 do. tobacco; 3 pkgs mdze.
To New London, Cr.—147,500 feet lumber. FOREIGN.

To Cork-1,000 bbls. spirits turpentine; 367 do.

MARRIED. At Myrtle Grove Sound in this county, on the 23d inst., by John J. Conoley. Esq., Mr. J.)HN W. WALLACE, of Petersburg, Va., to Miss SARAH P. REAVES. Petersburg Express please copy,

In this city, on the 20th Sept. 1866, by John J. Conoley, Esq., Mr. ISAAC T. MURRELL, to Miss ROSA S. MAHN. Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. GEO WILLIAMSON, to Mrs. MARY ANN WEST. In this city, on the 25th inst., by John J. Conoley, Esq., Mr. JOHN F. WELCH, to Mrs. JERUSHA GAFFORD.

In Bladen County, on the 8th inst., Mrs. ELIZA-BETH CAMPBELL, aged 72 years. Fayetteville papers copy.

ecutor of the last will and testament of M. C. Blount, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present them to the undersigned duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all regranging indetted to said their recovery. And all persons indetted to said estate are requested to make payment to the

J. B. SOUTHERLAND, Ex'r. Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 29, 1866. 284-2wd4tw

of 22d, near Northeast Ferry, TWO MULES.
One black horse mule shod in front, roached with white spot on his back, and a small spot on each side of the neck, near where the collar works; and one black mare mule, mouse colored mouth and breast, roached mane, front hoofs split strait back. Both in good order. I will pay the above reward for said mules delivered at my plantation.

Sept. 25

A Teacher Wanted.

ONE of Practical experience, who is well versed in the various branches of Mathematics, and thoroughly qualified in all the rudiments of the English language, and who is capable of imparting instruction with care and facility. Apply to J. L. Moore, Nathaniel Barbour, A. H. Colvin, and others of the Trustees of Colvin's Creak Academy. New Hanover County.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

Our Duty.

We return our thanks to our esteemed cotemporary for the manner in which he has noticed our remarks in regard to the proper course to be pursued by our people in their present condition, and the dignified but earnest manner in which some of the conclusions at which we arrived at, agitates the public, we conceive, is so important as the conduct of the Southern to us and say "we did it."

We will go as far as the farthest in asking claim to the humane and just policy by for our rights under the Constitution, and which he is endeavoring to re-establish the demanding of the Government of the United States a compliance with its agreements entered into with us upon the surrender of

True it is that the Government of the as. As we have said, we are not our own of law, we are part and parcel of the Uniand interest alike demand of us. Of what necessity, which controls us and our destinies, regards neither the one or the other.

Sure our legal rights remain the same whether they are granted or not, but their holes of the Executive desk, or of the more come him to his old home, we truly symrefusal will not justify us in wasting our ample ones of the Washington Agent. Tele- pathize with him over the sad and fearful time in unavailing regrets, listless despair grams followed prominent North Carolini- mortality that has visited his family connecand hopeless repinings. The issues we had ans, who were seeking an honest and tions since he was last with us. A commuand hopeless repinings. The issues we had an hopeless repinings. The issues we had hopeless repinings are represented by the issues hopeless repinings. The issues we had hopeless repinings are represented by the issues hopeless repinings. The issues we had hopeless repinings are represented by the interval hopeless repinings are represented by the interval hopeless repinings are represented by the interval hopeless repr the interest of the South require her to lay merciless and unprincipled tyrant. broadly the foundations of her new life.

It is useless to plead to those who wilfully deprive us of what they have no moral or legal right to withhold—in vain would we waste our breath in protesting against to be done for their good. He has fully North Carolina and the Pittsburg Conven- a nullity, no quorum voting, and it could The chief speakers, who were announced extra functions he may have assumed during the chief speakers. their refusal to comply with their agree- realized their expectations, and if our State ments-and our demands upon their sense affairs are not in as good condition us we of justice or appeals from their assumptions could have hoped, they are equal if not su- time following are the names of the delgates of right are unnecessary and unavailing. Our conduct as citizens, since the surren-

observance of the obligations of our oaths and our respect for the laws of the country, to be derived therefrom, but would rob us urge considerations for our rights in land of our self-respect. If, unlike Tennessee. guage which cannot be misunderstood.— The onerous taxes which hang with mighty unlike her, she is not dishonored. weight upon the industry of our people to pay the expenses of a government in which | ted a wish, the people of North Carolina they are denied representation, present a have declared that at this time they did not demand not new in the history of our coundesire a political canvass. There is no ditry, and which cost England her American vision among our people. They are unanpossessions. Our gallant defence and honorable surrender—our suffering and loss our helpless widows and orphans—our desolated country and mouldering homesteads—our unfortunate maimed and glorious dead, all plead "like angels, trumpettongued" against the terrible injustice meet- at, when we regard the disappointed ambied out to us. Let these considerations tion and insatiable thirst of the leaders. If continue to appeal in our behalf, and acts a Radical Administration succeeds Mr. on the part of our oppressors, which nei- Johnson, these patriots will probably all be their principle nor policy will justify, will provided for. What to them if the proscorrect themselves, and the people of the perity of the State languish and die, if they South will yet have their rights fully recog- can batten on the carcass.

support of the President and Conservatives tion tendered him. He has the reputation of the North do what we can to defeat the of having a thirst for office, which this pros give them at the ballot-box and which is regard the opposition to Governor Worth unlawfully denied, may be compensated for, as most feeble, the age of his opponent and by conduct on our part that will strengthen the political position he formerly held in their hands. We, more than they, are in- his party, requires us to regard the canvass terested in the issue, for whatever be the as begun, and we therefore, to-day, place result, we are compelled to submit. Too at the head of our columns the candidate Late, now, for resistance, and too late, then, we shall support. for appeals, we must stand ready for any fate. Whatever may be that fate, let us meet it with firmness and honorably.-While we should not invite an unpropitious Friday evening that the Radical Convention also of Southern dishonor.

turn their attention to the re-establishment bly. of law and order and the return of prosperity. Having accepted the Constitution and Messrs. R. W. Logan, of Rutherford, as it is, let them refuse to assist in making and W. J. Doughty, of Carteret, were apit an instrument of party tyranny and pointed Secretaries. plunder. If the South is to be turned over to the tender mercies of the Hamiltons and Brownlows, let it be done by force forms of the law. If our property is to be confiscated and our country overrun by the minions of party, let it be done by the exercise of arbitrary powers and not under exercise of exercise of arbitrary powers and not under exercise of exercise of arbitrary powers and not under exercise of exercis prove nothing not in accordance with the James F. Taylor, (the Standard poetaster), present Constitution, and claim nothing H. J. Menninger, of Newbern, and E. D. and God o'er head," let us patiently abide prise Gen. Dockery of his nomination,

most interesting and important chapter in burg. are disagreed to. No subject which now the history of his native State, we earnestly We will publish the platform and other urged that at this time, there should be no matters of interest in regard to this Concanvass forced upon the people of North vention as soon as they come to hand. people in the present crisis, and the press Carolina. We said then, and time has more in discussing it, should do so after much and more convinced us of the correctness consideration and with thoughtful earnest- of our opinion, that the people of the State ness. If the clouds of war which now hang, were satisfied with their present Governor, black and lowering, over the Northern hori- and that they had reason to be so. It is zon, burst upon us in all their threatening now no time to distract and harass our fury, and deluge the land in blood and ob- people by an useless and injurious division literate the Government in anarchy, let us of parties. They should be permitted to so act now that the miserable survivors of attend to their material prosperity, and by the wreck of a great country may not point the unity, dignity and carnestness of their support of the President, establish their

Governor Worth took charge of the Es our arms upon condition of our renewed ecutive Office at a time unparalleled in our allegiance, and have, day after day, advised history. The surging waves of the great our people no longer to "bend the preg- revolution were still drifting the ship of nant hinges of the knee," or engraft upon State about at random, the incapacity or the fundamental law of the State, the use- treachery of the late helmsman having left less and unconstitutional demands of the her in dangerous proximity to destructive breakers. A public officer never retired from a position of trust having secured so in the price will compensate somewhat for United States has acted in bad faith to the little of the confidence of the people, as ving upon them no less binding than those of a State functionary ever so heartily and price of cotton for some time to come. imposed upon the conquered—but unfor- honestly welcomed. The relations of our tunately in our case, the rights we possess State government and the military, if not who wilfully and maliciously deny them to and their complications were much aggra- Mississippi. Bishop Green has been North masters—by force of arms, if not by force ference of that political-civil military cese, and was permitted to visit, at Fortress hybrid, yeleped, the Freedman's bureau. Monroe, the distinguished State prisoner. ted States. There are facts that must be If civil law was recognized at all, it was by ex-President Davis, a valued friend and an recognized as having been irrevocably es- permission of the officers of the military carnest and consistent member of the Epistablished by the result of the war. And and bureau. Aged and highly respectable copal Church. The interview between the whether or not the claims upon us, by citizens were dragged from remote portions venerable prelate and his distinguished but reason of our oaths, have been forfeited by of the State to Raleigh, upon the ex unfortunate friend, must have been most

Union of the States and restore the integ-

rity of the Government.

political engine, and the applications of oner Davis. our most distinguished and worthy citizens While we are glad to know that Bishop Green ging upon them the blood-hounds of a his loss,

The people of the State transferred the than their judgment, expecting something borer. perior to those of other Southern States. - from this State to the Soldiers' and Sailors' To be sure he has not urged the acceptance (Radical) Union Convention to be held in der of the South; our honest and manly of terms of admission to the Union, which Pittsbugh; would not only deprive us of every benefit North Carolina is not in the Union, also

If the action of any people ever manifes imous in their support of the President and disapprobation of Congress. But that a Convention of fifteen men, representing eight counties, and not as many thousand voters, should place in nomination a candidate for Governor, is not to be wondered

We know not if the gentleman, Genera v a manly, dignified and cordial ALFRED DOCKERY, will accept the nomina The assistance which we would peet, poor as it is, may appeare. While we

The Radical Convention in Raleigh. We learn from the Raleigh Sentinel of issue to the national complications, we which assembled in that city the day beshould be prepared to meet it without re- fore was the most miserable flasco that has proach. And above all, let not the record ever distinguished political movements in which tells of national degradation, speak this State. It was expected from the great flourish of trumpets that at least twenty-five The people of the South have accepted delegates would be in attendance. There piece will preside. Some have desired a in good faith the obligations devolving up- seems to have been from fifteen to twenty, on them in consequence of their defeat, at least the number was not so great as to and done every thing that can be reasonably require the use of the Commons Hall, but demanded of them to prove the sincerity Gov. Holden's sanctum, a very small room of their professions. They have now only to our knowledge, was found sufficiently to continue to observe these duties and large to hold the delegates very comforta-

Gov. Holden was appointed Chairman

A committee of eleven, two from Craven, Messrs. Thomas and Lehman, and one from each of the other nine counties represenwhich we cannot resist, and not under the ted, was appointed to report resolutions forms of the law. If our property is to for the meeting. This committee reported

but our rights, and with "hearts within Blair, were appointed a committee to apting the railway connection between Geor-

aid in promoting the Union cause in the Mesers. Eaton and Perebes and the West- The Con The position of this paper in regard to State, consisting of the following gentlethe Gubernatorial election is already well men : Lewis Thompson, of Bertie ; David known, without placing at the head of our M. Carter, of Beaufort; Dr. Eugene Griscolumns, as we do to-day, the name of som, of Granville; C. R. Thomas, of Cra-JONATHAN WORTH, of Randolph, for Gove- ven ; O. H. Dockery, of Richmond ; E. L. nor. Even when there seemed to have Pemberton, of Cumberland; Thomas Setbeen a prospect of formidable opposition tle, of Rockingham; Robert P. Dick, of in the candidacy of a strong personal and Guilford; Calvin J. Cowles, of Wilkes; pany political friend, and a gentleman who has Tod R Caldwell, of Burke; R. M. Henry, endeared himself to every true North Caro- of Macon; A. H. Jones, of Henderson; L. linian by conduct that will ever link his L. Stewart, of Buncombe; G. W. Logan, name in enviable distinction, with the of Rutherford : Dr. W. Sloan, of Mecklen-

The Cotton Crop,

The recent advance in the price of cotton, we think, has something of a permanent character. We must confess for some steady fall in the price of this staple, and even the unfriendly and suicidal legislation of Congress seemed to have depressed rath er than to have stimulated the price.

In addition to the almost universal unfa vorable reports in regard to the cotton crop in the South, recent advices from India predict that the crop in that country will show a material falling off from last year. Political and financial troubles, in connection with the price of cotton, seems to have checked the cultivation of the staple in India, and will account for the small production, rather than a failure in the crop.

If these reports can be relied upon, and the crop in the South is as short as is now anticipated, we hope that the improvement the failure this year. We therefore expect McCorkle, McIvor, McRae, Patterson, did Gov. Holden, nor was the retirement and hope to see a steady advance of the Smith, of Wilkes, Stewart, Walkup.

vated by the dishonest and unlawful inter- in the interest of the churches in his Dioconduct at variance with the obligations of parts representations of ignorant and affecting; and from their heart of hearts the Government to us, does not in the least lying negroes, and often white en the people of the South respond most dealter the course of action which patriotism route, placed in jail in order that the voutly to the earnest prayers that ascended guard in charge might spend the night in from the tonely couch in the dungeous of drunken orgies or comfortable sleep. The the Fortress to the Throne of Grace, for and honorable dealing, if the over-ruling pardoning power was converted into a great the material and spiritual welfare of Pris-

were lost sight of in the ample pidgeon- will find many relatives and friends to wel-

We are rejoiced to learn that he is enjoying fine health, and trust he may be long spared were present when the motion was made, direction of affairs to Jonathan Worth, in to his family and friends, and to the Church to take up and consider the ordinance, bethis deplorable condition, their hopes more of which he is so able and consistent a la- cause if they had voted unanimously in fa-

We learn from the Raleigh Standard that

Surgeon H. J. Memminger, Newbern, Capt. A. H. Tourgee, Hendersonville, C. Hoggard, Windsor, Littleton Johnson, do. Lieut, J. H. Etheridge, Beaufort W. C. Liverman, Roxabel. W. Henry Eddin, Forrestville J. T. Mizell, Plymouth. Cherry, Washington. Elijah A. Smith, Onslow C. H. Barnes Griffith, Winston. Privates Henry Copeland, James Goodwin, Thos

land, Daniel Overton, John M. Brinkley, Jas Askew, Lemnel W. Parker and Cincinnatus Pierce First Seargeant A. McKensie, Wilmington. Private George N. Green, Colerain. Private Joseph A. Odom, Rich Square. Private Eli Copeland, Edenton Privates Gaston Greene and John W. Wilson,

Hospital Steward Nutting, Portsmouth, N. C. Sorgeant Richard Lowe and privates Abner Har-ill and John W. Holleman, Harrellsville. Gunner James W. Green, U. S. Navy, Winton. Landsman William Askew, Colerain.

Richmond and Robeson Counties. We learn that Murdoch McRae, Esq., of Robeson county, is a candidate for the Senate in the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Richmond and Robeson.-Mr. Thomas T. Covington is a candidate for county, and Mr. R. McNair and Lieut. McArthur are caudidates in Robeson. All supporters of President Johnson.

Children of Louisville and the Bresident.

hotel steps at Louisville, thirty nine little girls scattered flowers before him, and as he petition told him, if he complied, "millions of little ones would call him blessed."-Heaven bless the children!

North Carolina Conference. The next North Carolina Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South, will comshould remain.

The Mails.

Dr. Jobe, the Special Mail Agent for the State, has returned to Raleigh from the West. All parties in the State who desire Post Routes, Mail Contracts, Post Masters, &c., or any information on the subject, should address Dr. Jobe at Raleigh.

The Conference of the M. E. Church. South, met in the Christian Church at Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, on the 5th inst. Bishop D. S. Doggett, of Virginia, took the chair. Five ministers were

The railroad bridge over the Chattahoochie at Columbus, Ga., is finished, comple gia and Alabama, which was so badly in A committe of fifteen was appointed to jured during the war.

We clip from the Louisburg Eagle the following triumphant vindication of Measrs. Eaton and Ferebee from a recent attack on them by Mr. R. T. Caldwell, in connection with the Convention bill for the relief of

A friend has called our attention to a communication published some weeks ago in the Raleigh Standard, by Mr. Todd R. Caldwell of Burke, the tendency, if not the design, of which, is to create the impression that certain prominent gentemen in the East are hostile to the interests of the West, and thereby to sow the seeds of bitterness and hatred between the two sections of the State. This is not only grossit evidently proceeds from a feeling which every good man, whether Eastern or Western, should condemn.

The communication to which we allude refers particularly, in terms of severe centime past we have been surprised at the sure, to the course pursued by Mr. Eaton and Col. Ferebee in the late Convention on the subject of the ordinance for the relief of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, but it reflects also on all who voted with them. We think the following extract from the Journal of the Convention, on the last day of its session, will furnish a perfect vindication of Mr. Eaton, and of hose who acted with him:

"Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to take up and put on its 2nd and 3rd readings "an Ordinance to authorize the President of the Western North Carolina Railroad to porrow money, on the credit of the State.' On this motion, Mr. Eaton demanded the yeas and nays, and the same being ordered, the motion was lost—yeas 22, nays 24. (not a quorum voting.)

In the affirmative Messrs, Bryant, Burgin, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Dick, Dickey, Gahagan, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Jackson, Jones, of Henderson, Joyner, Love, of Jackson. In the negative, Messrs. Adams. Alexan-

der, Bagley, Berry, Boyden, Buxton, Caldwell, of Guilford, Eaton, Faircloth, Ferebee, Gilliam, Jones, of Rowan, McKay, of speaker's stand was displayed the hackneyed are unavailing against the might of those dangerous, were delicate and complicated. ble and beloved Bishop of the State of Harnett, McGehee, Moore, of Wake, Nor-Anson, Swann, Warren, Williams."

should be present at the time of its passage, and inasmuch as the Convention consisted of one hundred and twenty members, sixtyone constituted a quorum to transact business. When a motion was made, on the last day of the session, and almost on the eve of its adjournment, to take up and put on its second and third readings the ordinance to authorize the President of the Western N. C. Railroad Company to borrow money on the credit of the State, Mr. Eaton objected to it on the ground that a show whether a quorum was present or not, correct. The vote stood 22 yeas, 24 navs— 46 in all, considerably less than a quorum. which would have been 61. But there was not only not a quorum present when the motion was made, but members were every moment leaving, and in a very short time, and probably before the ordinance could and a number of Fenians who attend- month. The writer add: vor of it, the President of the Convention would have been bound to declare the vote not have been ratified.

This bitter attack upon Mr. Eaton has no charge of his duty, he made a motion which prevented the illegal passage of an Ordinance by the Convention. Now we appeal to people of every shade of opinion and in every section of the State, and ask them if unwilling that a decided minority of the Convention should, in an illegal manner, involve the State in debt to the amount of \$30,000, in clear and palpable violation of its own rules and of all parliamentary law? If the Convention, the whole number of which consisted of 120 members, could involve the State in debt, when only 46 were present, it might do so when only 6 were present. If a minority of the Convention could involve the State in debt and subject the people to the payment of taxes, a minority of the General Assembly could do the same, and will the people of North Carolina, or any considerable portion of trial of the latter set down for next month them, in the Fast or in the West, be wil-

ling to this? Mr. Eaton deserves the thanks instead of the censure of the honest people of North it is decided to try him on the indictment Carolina, for his devoted attention to the presented by the Grand Jury of the United business of the Convention, and for the vigilance with which he guarded against illegal legislation. He has the gratification to last session. From what I can learn from know that he was sustained in the course which he felt it his duty to pursue towards of the trial is at present involved in a good the Western N. C. Raifroad, by a majority of the members present, including in that lief indeed is that there will be no trial; majority many of the purest and most emithe House of Commons, from Richmond nent members of the Convention, of all the court, will be admitted to bail, to apshades of political opinion, such as Boyden, Buxton, Gilliam, Moore, Phillips and Warren, who voted with him. Mr. Boyden is these gentlemen are Conservatives and firm a Western man, and a devoted friend of Internal Improvements; he was one of the ablest members of the Convention, and we believe that no one discharged his duty a general amnesty proclamation embracing more faithfully. It would be too glaringly him and all remaining unpardoned Rebels false to insinuate that he was hostile to Western interests. But why should Mr. T. R. Caldwell single out for denunciation Mr. Eaton, and the gallant Col. Ferebee, both stooped to kiss one of them, handed him a alike distinguished for their high character petition for the release of Mr. Davis. The as patriots, as legislators, and as gentlemen? Why denounce them and not say a and anxiou word about Messrs. Boyden, Buxton, Gilit may be, liam, Moore, Phillips, Warren and others who voted with them?

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PITTSBURG Convention .- " L. Edwin Dudley, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee Soldiers' and Sailors' Union: Sir-General Grant mence its session in Fayetteville, on Wed- directs me to acknowledge the receipt of nesday, November the 7th next. Bishop your invitation to be present at a 'National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors to be held at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September change in the time of meeting, but after 25th, 1866, for political purposes. He inconsultation it has been deemed best that structs me to say it is contrary to his habit the original appointment of the Bishops and to his convictions of duty to attend political meetings of any character whatever, and that he sees with regret the action of any officer of the army taking a conspicuous part in the political dissensions of

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient ADAM BADEAU, servant, Colonel and A. D. C. Headquarters Armies United States,

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1866." A Bold Highwayman.

The wife of Mr. Charles Jones, in East has the reputation of being insane.

What is that which ties two persons and only touches one? A wedding-ring. Can a man keep his feet dry when he has a creak in his boots.

rative Meeting in New York-Different Views

Of the monster Conservative mass meet ing, held in New York city on Monday night, the World says :

Union square and the surrounding streets were crowded last night with a hundred the 13th instant, stating the steps you had thousand of the many true and loyal men taken after reading the President's proclathe Western North Carolina Railroad Com- of this metropolis who want the Union re- mation of the 29th ultimo, with the view of ral, who entirely approves of what I have write stored, and want it restored at once; who want self-government, by consent, through representation, to continue to prevail in indicted for treason by the grand jury at these States, and who do not propose to Norfolk; that you had supposed that the subject their liberty to the risks involved in the establishment here of any other sort of government whatever-either a dictatorship or a despotism by Rump Congresses. New York, the brain and centre of the nation, speaks in thunder tones by this monster mass meeting, silencing the discordant be preferred against you, and did not wish say that he thought that if I published the

> for war. The surroundings and decorations of the cle, and speakers of known repute ad- and proclamation, and enclose an applica- reception or demonstration tendered separated dressed the thonging thousands from va- tion therefor, with the request that in that to himself while travelling with the President, rious stands, our gallant standard-bearer, event it be acted on, has been received and or to do anything which might be construed a John T. Hoffman, General Dix, Samuel J. Tilden and Judge Comstock, of Syracuse, the following opinion endorsed thereon :— on to reiterate his determination not to be among the number. The enthusiasm with which the former was greeted was tremen- roled at Appomattox Court House, and either for or against the President's policy dous. But better than the speakers or the since upon the same terms given to Lee, or to attach any political significance to his bands, or the blazing fireworks, was the cannot be tried for treason so long as they presence on the President's excursion. He sight of the thronging thousands who gathered under the statue of Washington and pledged an invincible determination to put down finally and forever, the last enemies of the Union which he and the fathers framed. New York cries aloud to all the nation: Put down the last enemies of the Union! Let the nation hear and heed.

Last evening the supporters of Andrew

for the purpose of endorsing the nomination of John T. Hoffman for Governor of ner of the pantomimes seen on the stage, sion. The main stand was fashioned on blue colors, and immediately behind the them. coat of arms of the State of New York .-Chinese lanterns of variegated hues decorated this stand, and directly opposite well known, that no ordinance should be the front of the Mansion Doree. A fireplace and fronting on Broadway, represent- thereon: ing Andrew Johnson in a blue coat and dies, which the Committee declared to be sections, North and South. It was a noticeable fact that the face of the President the lady who was indicated as the representative of the Southern States. The stage facing Dr. Cheever's church was rather thinly attended, and the courteous policequorum was not present, and in order to men who were detailed to keep the platforms clear, declared that their position as he called for the ayes and nays; they were guardians of the peace was a mere sinecure. ordered, and the result showed that he was Twenty-four small boys occupied the grand stand, and at intervals chanted the wellknown melodies, "Star Spangled Banner," "Flag of the Free," and "My Country computed variously, but the fact was patent so flamingly, did not appear, and several ing the war." old Democrats remarked that they did not other foundation, than that, in the dis- and could not recognize the leaders who involved in such suits as Mr. Smithformerly assumed prominence at Democratic meetings. During the meeting a large number of delegates with banners and

> THE CASE OF MR. DAVIS-DISTRICT ATthe 14th says:

ber of calcium and Drummond lights

Mr. L. H. Chandler, United States District Attorney for the District, and, by virtue of holding this position, the prosecuting attorney against Jeff. Davis, in the in Richmond, leaves on Monday for Washtrial on behalf of the Government, in case States Circuit Court of Virginia, and pursuant to the adjournment of the court at its Mr. Chandler and other sources the gestion deal of mystery. The preponderating bepear at such time as he may be called for, and that this will be the end of the whole affair. Others assert that between now and the appointed time of trial Mr. Dayis will be either specially pardoned by the President, or the same result be accomplished by of the late war.

As for Mr. Davis himself, I am most positively and authoritatively assured that he desires no interposition of Executive clemency in his behalf, but a speedy, full and impartial trial, and that he stands ready and anxious to abide the result, whatever

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of lighted to honor. the United States will hold its annual session in Baltimore during the present month, beginning on Monday, the 17th instant.

The order in Kentucky has selected the following R. W. Grand Representatives,

P. G. M., M. J. Durham, Danville, P. G. M., M. S. Dowden, Lexington. P. G. M. John F. Fisk, Covington. P. G. M., A. H. Ransom, Covington.

Business of more than ordinary consequence, says the Lexington Observer and Reporter, will be transacted at the coming session. The grand body will be of a character to reflect the highest credit on the constituency in every part of the country,-We hazard little in presuming that, in respect to intellectual capacity and moral influence, it will be sure to compare favorably with any legislative or other deliberative assembly in the land.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER.—The gold of the President's arrival at Cincinnati: and silver products of the United States Rochester, N. H., was awakened Monday night, by some one who forced open the window of her room, and pointing a pistol window of her room, and a pistol window of her room, and a pistol window of her room, and a pistol window of her room at her demanded five dollars. She alarmed millions; Montana, eighteen millions; his relations with the President by exciting

Why is a French franc of no value compared with an American dollar? Because t is worth-less.

When is a sick man a crontradiction? When he is an impatient patient.

General R. E. Lee, Richmond, Va.:-

GENERAL-Your communication of date complying with its provisions when you ten, and says that it fully and exactly expressioned that, with others, you were to be es his views.

struction of that convention subjecting the Seward. officers to trial for treason, would produce

"U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen." Heo'rs, Armies U. S., June 16, '65."

allegiance required by recent order of the they had been almost educated into secesorder regiring it had not reached Richmond when this was forwarded." U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen."

"HDQ'RN, ARMIES U. S., June 16, '65. Very respectfully, "U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Secretary Stanton and his Prosecutors. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger hears that the Secretary of

the 46 members of the Convention, who State ticket out of compliment to their feel- ing from the number that have been ruings. The numbers at the meeting were mored as on the tapis, since that of Mr. Smithson's was instituted. Mr. Stanton's that the crowd manifested none of the old chief defense will be that he acted as an Democratic enthusiasm, which was former- officer of the government, and that he is ly the principal accessory of life-gatherings. not, therefore, personally resonsible for the It is understood, however, that the issue

legality of arrest or punishment under mil- generous donor of the lovely spot designed itary forms, or by action of court martial, as a last resting place for the remains of transparencies passed through the crowd but to depredations committed upon and our martyred heroes. His name will be with bands of music. The west stand was appropriations of private property, entire- hereafter linked in our memories with those Mr. Eaton is to be censured because he was ornamented with a huge transparency in- ly independent of trial and sentence, and noble spirits, whose many deeds of valor tended to delineate the well-known features which the latter did not at all affect. This and untiring efforts in our behalf, received of General Grant. There were a number thing, it is known, was most wantonly in- our highest appreciation. of inscriptions displayed referring to the dulged in many cases during the war, Constitution and the Union, and any num- generally before even a trial was had, tify the spot, thereby rendering it an atand often to the personal aggrandize-tractive resort for the mothers, wives, sisment of officials and subordinates, and ters, daughters and comrades in arms of nearly always to the extent of needless those noble sons of the South, whose mem-THE CASE OF ARE PARING FOR THE TRI- waste and injury. It would be curious if ories 'twill be our pride and pleasure to AL.—The Herald's Fortress Monroe letter of no one was responsible for it. The most perpetuate. innocent were likely to suffer under such reckless and arbitrary proceedings, as it was only necessary to charge a man and arrest him, and his property was often at once despoiled to an extent that even conviction on the charge alleged would not, by the one way or the other, at least.

> Meeting of the Bar in Richmond County. At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Riemmond Court, held in the Court House in the piano with an ease and skill that Rockingham, on the Tuesday of the Fall Term, 1866, Alexander Little, Esq., was called to the

Chair, and Rory McNair appointed Secretary. The meeting having been explained to be for the purpose of expressing the feelings of the Bar on the death of our time-honored associate, Col Jno. W. Cameron, on motion a committee of hree, consisting of Giles Leitch, J. G. Blue and expressive of the sentiment of the meeting. During the shakence of the committee A. R. McDon- will find entertainment in attending. ald, Esq., addressed the meeting in a feeling and impressive manner. The committee having re turned, reported, through their chairman, M. J McSween, the following preamble and resolutions Whereas, We have heard with pam and regret science of brass band music to such a high of the death of Col. John W. Cameron, a member of this Bar, and we feel it to be a sad but imperawell as some mark of our high regard for one so talking. If there is to be a fancy ball anyllustrous and useful in our profession. There-

Cameron the profession of Law has lost one of its brightest ornaments and most talented members; society one of its most useful and influential citizens, and the county of Richmond a chershed and adopted son, a brilliant, faithful, pure ninded and self-made man, whom the people de Rosolved, That we tender our heart-felt sympa

thy to the becaved family of the deceased in this their severe affliction and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Wadesboro' Argua and the Wilmington and Fayetteville papers, with request that they publish

them. Resolved, That His Honor R. B. Gilliam, the presiding Judge of this Court, be requested to order that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this term of the Superior Court.

On motion of Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, the resoluions were unanimously adopted-whereupon the meeting adjourned.

ALEXANDER LITTLE, Chairman. RORY MCNAIR, Secretary

Gen. Grant's Position. The following is published and accredit ed in the New York Times:

The Chicago Republican, in a letter from its reporter travelling with the Presiden- not escape trial this time.—Progress. tial party, makes the following interesting statements in connection with Gen. Grant's refusal to present himself to the soldiers

General Lee's Application for Pardon Interesting Correspondence.

HD'Q'RS ARMIES UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20. the present political parties, nor that the army shall be made a party machine.

GEN. GBANT'S INDORSEMENT. I have submitted the above to the Gene

In about a minute afterwards, Gen. Grant. officers and men of the army of Northern who had been in the President's carto pres-Virginia were, by the terms of their sur-render, protected by the United States West Junction, re-entered the car, and havgovernment from molestation, so long as ing seated himself, beckened to me to come they conformed to its conditions; that you and speak with him. I did so, and, on were ready to meet any charges that might seating myself by his side, he went on to v unjust to the gentlemen alluded to. but voices of Maine and Vermont crying still to avoid trial, but if you were correct as to account already submitted to him, he would the protection granted by your parole and like it to be understood that he had refused were not to be prosecuted you desire to to receive the proposed demonstration, enmeeting were quite unequalled as a specta- avail yourself of the President's amnesty tirely because he felt it his duty to refuse any forwarded to the Secretary of War, with favoring any political party. He then went "In my opinion the officers and men pa- used by those who sought to commit him observe the terms of their parole. This is had also been much annoyed at the use my understanding. Good faith, as well as which had been made of his name by John true policy, dictates that we should observe Hogan, who has presumed to state that the condition of that convection. Bad faith Gen. Grant was politically with the Preon the part of the Government, or a con-sident, and on one similar occasion by Mr.

He felt that it was, above all things, dea feeling of insecurity in the minds of all sirable for officers of the army to avoid Of the same meeting the Tribune says: the officers and men. If so disposed they participation in ordinary political conflicts, might even regard such an infraction of except it was their duty as citizens to sup Johnson's policy assembled in Union Square | terms by the government as an entire re- port only men who could show a record lease from all obligations on their part. I consistent loyalty. Whether a man's senti will state further that the terms granted by ments were Johnsonian or Republican, he the State of New York. Seven large stands | me met with the hearty approval of the said he felt that it was an insult to any loyal had been erected in the square, and a pro- President at the time, and of the country man to ask him to vote for any candidate fusion of blue and red fire, after the man- generally. The action of Judge Under- who was not a loyal man in 1861. In this wood in Norfolk has already had an injuri- connection he said that, without expressing was contributed to do honor to the occa- ous effect, and I would ask that he be or- any views of his own for or against the dered to quash all indictments found Johnson policy, he yet felt it to be a misthe mode of a temple of liberty, with an against paroled prisoners of war, and to fortune for Mr. Johnson that the advocates overflowing exuberance of red, white and desist from the further prosecution of of his policy in the States through which he had just passed-Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, had in some instances put on their ticket men who in 1861 and 1862 had been This opinion, I am informed, is substan- gailty of known disloyalty to the Governtially the same as that entertained by the ment; because (and this was said in a very It was a rule of the Convention, as is a huge gas eagle flamed brilliantly from Government. I have forwarded your appendix manner) he felt that to ask men plication for amnesty and pardon to the whose sons had shed their blood for the enacted unless a majority of its members work group was erected on University President, with the following endorsement Union to vote for men who had been disloyal to it, was the greatest insult that could "Respectfully forwarded through the be offered. Southern men he could make brass buttons, between two unknown la- Secretary of War to the President, with the allowances for, and he could ride through the earnest recommendation that this applica- South and get out on a platform and a very accurate representation of the two tion of General R. E. Lee for amnesty and shake hands in friendship with such men as pardon may be granted him. The oath of Lee, Johnson or Forrest, because, though was directed in an ardent manner towards President does not accompany this, for the sion, they were now truly honest and loyal reason, I am informed by Gen. Ord, the in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. But he did not feel in that way toward Northern men who had once been disloyal, and neither desired to associate with them nor have them for his friends. No such men should have his support, nor ought they to be supported by Mr. Johnson's friends throughout the Northrn States. He particularly instanced, as a specimen of this objectiona ble class of men. Heister Clymer, the Dem 'tis of Thee." The German and Irish ele- War is preparing to meet the charges laid ocratic candidate for Governor of Penn ments, which were expected to be in full against him by Mr. Smithson, and the trial sylvania, saying that to ask any soldier to force, were lacking on this occasion, is expected to come off within the next two vote for such a man, of at one time known disloyalty, against another who had served there would not have been thirty members heard asking for Mr. Frank Gallagher, the ton, he will probably be troubled with law- to himself and benefit to his country, was candidate who had been nominated on the suits during the remainder of his life, judg- a gross insult. If men desired to support Mr. Johnson's policy let them, but, at all events, let them vote only for such men as were true to their country in 1861.

STATE NEWS.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. —A CARD. -The ladies of the "Memorial Association son's does not pertain to any question of felt thanks to Mr. Henry Mordeoni, the

We will endeavor to improve and beau-

Mrs. L. O. B. Branch, Pres. Raleigh Sentinel.

THE CONCERT.—We had the pleasure of listening to the amateur concert at the Theatre on Wednesday night last, and statutes, have authorized. The questions while we are free to confess to an ecapaciington, to arrange the programme of the involed are entitled to legal determination ty of appreciating all that was song, we were so convinced that it was good music. that we were as well pleased as if we could sing it ourself.

Prof. Wheat is a performer of the highest order of merit, and extracts melody from rarely seen.

It will be seen that another concert is to be given to-night, in aid of the sufferers by the recent fire. This is a worthy object, and as several of our Newbern ladies, together with the best singers of our sister M. J McSween, were appointed to draft resolutions towns will perform, we think all our friends

> FINE MUSIC. - Frank Johnson has grown into an institution. He has brought the state of perfection that few dare to compete with him, and as to the violin, it's no use where in the length and breadth of the land, Frank is telegraphed for immediately. His splendid band treated the proprietors

Newbern Time

Omnous.—The flag suspended from the office of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of North Carolina, in honor of the Radical "meeting" on yesterday, was blown down and tattered by the violent storm last evening. We have rerely seen, in this latitude, a more violent gust. The storm of the element was a fit accompaniment to the turbulent conclave at the Standard office, -- Sentinel.

CAUGHT AT LAST.-Chas. Johnson, arrested here last spring and jailed on the charge of highway robbery, but who made his escape in a few days after being placed in durance vile, was taken again at Goldsboro', yesterday, by officer Blount King. Deputy Sheriff Horton left here this morning to secure the runaway and will bring him down on this evening's train. He will

PARDONED .- Thomas S. Galloway, of this State, has recently been pardoned by the President.

THE LEGISLATURE. - Messrs. James M.

any encouragement to any such contempti-ble proceeding on the one hand, or those P. A. Wilson, are candidates for the Comthat have been made with like persistency mons in Forsythe county. The two latter to identify him with the political views of the President on the other. General Grant feels that, next to the President, he is the head of the army of the United States, not worth man.